PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,812—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
26th June	PERSIA ...	7951	.....	.....
30th "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	CHINA	7912
3rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5294	DONGOLA	8000
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
14th "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MONGOLIA ...	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
28th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA ...	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	.....
11th "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
25th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MARMORA ...	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	8000	.....	.....

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th June 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July "
AUSTRALIEN ...	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT ..	6630	Etienne	6th Sep. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT ..	6,636	Etienne	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de, BURE Agent.
67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 15th, 10TH.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	740	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1060.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
B	City of Agra	4330	May	14	May	28	June	9	June 16
B	City of Karachi	6809	"	25	June	7	"	17	" 23
A	Aston Hall	3628	June	1	"	14	"	27	July 3
B	Stanley Hall	5800	"	21	July	5	July	18	" 24
B	Trafford Hall	4400	"	30	"	13	"	25	" 31
A	Branksome Hall	4400	July	16	"	23	Aug	5	Aug 11
B	Merton Hall	4331	"	24	Aug	5	"	13	" 25

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LAMA ...	2170	Mon. 11 June	5 p.m.	
LHASA	2170	Frid. 15 June	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 11th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomeh, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo Koweit, on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 18th July calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

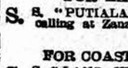
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, on or about 15th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
7th June, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR ..	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	‡Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* † TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th June 1906.
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	28th June 1906.

For further particular regarding Pas sage Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
SHAH AMEER, ...	2,987	B. Piggot	12th June

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to
ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* GENERAL	2361	Pens	15th June
REICHSTAG	2035	Koppistaetter ...	29th "
* BUNDESRATH ...	2089	Ulrich	13th July

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 22nd May, 1906.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 3 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUILTY!

GUILT

Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY!

of neglect.

MINIMAX
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
AS SUPPLIED TO
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its Action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Space, Weight and Size.
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.
FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE T. S. & CO. MARK.

		Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay ...		12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...		6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea	do. do. do.	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents :—
MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th June 1906.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July "
CATANIA	4,030	.....	15th Aug. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER,

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 352	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

TEAS. TEAS.
MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENTS :—
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

BECK'S
PILSENER BEER
KEY-BRAND.

A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS
Wholesome, light and refreshing,
bright and sparkling
A RELIABLE AND PURE
MALT AND HOP BEER,
tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.
Frequent shipments constantly received.
(Obtainable from all WINE MERCHANTS and DEALERS in BEER.)

FOR THE RACES.

FLANNEL SUITS, VERY LATEST PATTERNS.
SMART SHAPES IN SUN HELMETS.
SILK TIES—ENGLISH SUMMER FASHIONS.
STRAW HATS—FELT PANAMAS.

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS
RECEIVE ORDERS FOR
WEDDING CAKES
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SAFELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

OF ANY WEDDING CAKES
INCLUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.
MONGINI BROTHERS
25-27-29 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS
FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it n one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.

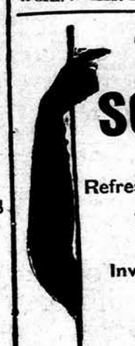
BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturerr. DR H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH



SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that the TIMINGS of the LOCAL and SUBARBAN TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR will be REVISED from MONDAY, the 11th June, 1906.

Detailed Timings may be ascertained from the Sheet Time Tables, exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 5th June, 1906.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

A REWARD OF Rs. 10,000 will be paid to any person or persons GIVING SUCH INFORMATION as will lead to the detection and conviction of any one who may have CAUSED the FIRE which took place in the Colaba Press Godown on the 2nd June, 1906.

By Order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & CO.
Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BURMAH CUT ROOF AND LINING BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT at his Office at Victoria Teminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June, 1906, for the supply of :—

(A) 100 tons teak roofing boards, machine cut, 5in. by 3/4in. by 16 feet and up.

(B) 25 tons teak lining boards, machine cut, 5 in. by 1 in. by 16 feet and up.

DELIVERY :—(A) Roofing boards at the rate of 20 tons per month commencing from June, 1906. (B) Lining boards during the month of June, 1906.

2. Tenderers to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Loco. Works, Parel.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees five hundred should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 31st May, 1906.

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Next to Currency Bank,
BOMBAY.

BURMAH MOTOR AND" gives and economi-

"PETROS. Rates to MOTOR Apply for prices Cerfoil order book to cal W. WALLACE & Co., Cs, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., urch Gate Street Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel. Rs 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructioon at clearing and Forwarding Baggage etc.

GUARANTEED CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
COUPE'S STEEL WHEELS.
MOTOR CAR TYRES.
Inner Tubes & Outer Covers of all Sizes.
RUBBER MATTING, ACCUMULATORS, HORNS, &c., &c., &c.,
BICYCLE ACCESSORIES,
Tyres, Tubes, Etc., of Best DUNLOP make.
OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION AND
ARE GUARANTEED TO BE WITHOUT BLEMISH.

For prices etc., apply to
GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
6, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

POONA AGENTS,
Messrs. FRENCHMAN & Co.
64 CIVIL LINES.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 12 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it is were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum Bombay."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Plateadwara, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DHEN DAYALS ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Decorations, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs.5), which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I reccommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—I. D. Nadiadwala Hyderabad Deccan.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL Elphinstone Circle. Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., Merchants and Agents, undertake and Seed, ness. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross WANT POST as Cotton, Wheat, Seed, Ginning, Jute, Flour.

COTTON BUSINESS 20 Twenty years, as and Factory Busin visited Steam Factories, Manager, or Assistant in the Proficient in Opening New &c. Working Factori dismantled Factories. Highest Oil, and other Mills. OOMRA," care of "Bombay Agent to Euro and Travelled Stations. Testimoni UMBERS of THE "BOMBAY Gazette." Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail tion available, are supplied on the following oven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days e of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year. 1 rupee and er dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. One original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee. Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY Edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English designs of made to Order.—Chanda No. 4.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

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Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

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A very large assortment of

MOST POWERFUL AND ELEGANT

BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES AND OPERA GLASSES

MOTOR-GOGGLES AND CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, &c.

of Best quality and highest make.

CAN BE HAD OF

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO., OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office.
BOMBAY.

STILL UNSURPASSED
THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.
Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170 Bhatia Memon Street; Near Zoona Masjid, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SODA WATER MACHINES, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder,

1 soda water machine by Barnett and Foster, complete, very little used.

1 soda water machine by Sirdar Carbonic Acid Co. of three bottles.

Also crockery ware, untensils, wooden stands, tanks, &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL VILLAGE ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th day of June, 1906, at 4-30 p.m. S. T. on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sha Moolchand Laljee, under and by virtue of the power of sale given to the mortgagee in the indentures of mortgage dated the 20th day of December 1902, the following landed property.—

All that piece or parcel of land with two dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Parel Village Road, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 558 square yards be the same, little, more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Vithoba Raghoba, on the west by a public passage, on the north by Parel Village Road, and on the south by the property of Atmaram Morojee, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 29, New No 1148 and New Survey No 18 and the said houses Assessed under Ward No 270 and 270 and Street No 1105 and 1164, and stand in the name of Mulchand Laljee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAMED MIRRORS, ETC., [illegible]

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Kadarbhoih Insi, Dawood Hora and another Insolvents Messrs— FORD & Co will, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, [illegible] at 11 a.m. sell by Public auction in Nagdevi

A large lot of framed mirrors of sizes work table and sundries.

Cash will be required at the time [illegible]

CANDIES GUTTER

AUCTION SALE OF [illegible], the 9th Inst. at 4 p.m.

[illegible] & Co. will sell by Public TO-MORROW, [illegible] Mills, Coorla, by order of the (S. T.), Messrs. [illegible] and at the risk of Mr. Charan- Auction, at the cotton waste known as gutter waste, Agent and 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale. das Da[illegible]

A[illegible]

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as round, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards almyrah, sofas, chest of drawers, pier glasses, bedstead, musical box, Milners fire resisting safe 35 by 19 by 19 inches, on stand.

Aquantity of surgical instruments, implements, two lathes for electroplating with implements, nickle silvering plates, show cases.

1 D, B, B, L, C, F. gun by Charles Lancaster in canvas case.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's and ladies' bicycles by different makers.
3 new free wheel gent's bicycles, shopsoiled.
1 jinrickisha, in good order.
1 rubber-tyred dogcart with strong showy waler mare and harness.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French polished office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY the 11th inst. at 3 p.m. (S. T.,) the effects of the late Laksmanidas Narain consisting of gold ornaments such as bangles pair of Kadas Jarandi, Mohan mala, Hira Kanthis earrings, pearl necklace, ear buttons, silverware such as buttons, waistcoain tin trunks &c.

On THURDAY, the 14th Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above Mr K. R. Setna, Stationer, the valuable and neat teakood and blackwood household furniture, mostly by Devji Canjee, and others, such as dining table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined plush velvet, chiffoniers and cabinets, marble top table and teapoys bedstead, almyrahs marble top dressing and washhand tables chest of drawers, rifle by C E. Bonehill, glassware, crockery ware best plateware table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, &c., the property of J. W. Davison, Esq. proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 8th June, 1906.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gymkhana Chambers Wandby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, inlaid and carved household furnitare rich glass and crockery ware, best plateware, silverware and old chinaware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, chesterfield sofa drawing room, cabinets, glass door, almyrahs, one handsome sweet toned ebonized cottage piano by S. Rose & Co, one large English revolving top office table, large old Sheffield plate, large salver with handle, one large fireproof safe with stand by Chubb & Sons with Chubb lock and key, marble top dressing and wash and tables, handsome, flower, vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, grass and iron, single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich carpets etc, etc. the property of C. C. JAMES, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the propertyis on view

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th June, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

The property of a gentleman—
1 double barrelled rifle with cartridges.
1 double barrelled shot gun with cartridges.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.—

Ex. s. s. "China."

R. C. K. S. 111 D No 7433-83—3 bales each containing 200 pieces scarlet cotton blankets

Ex. s. s. "Egypt."

1922, No. 6376 to 6425—50 cases each, containing 100 woollen boxes state pencils.
1923 No. 6363 to 6368—4 cases each containing 12 dozen boxes kaffir soap

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong secondhand victoria, in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 bay arab, quiet in harness
1 handsome strong two-wheeled Patiala trap with a young dun-coloured country bred mare and harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th June, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 700 BALES AND A QUANTITY OF LOOSE DAMAGED COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th Inst. at 4 P. M., Standard Time, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Jamsetjee Bunder Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

About 700 F. P. bales cotton, damaged by fire and water.
Also a quantity of loose cotton, damaged by fire and water.
The bales will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 8th June, 1906.

With the aid of
Brown & Polson's
raising powder
"Paisley Flour"
Scones, Cakes, plain pastry, &c., are made with such ease, turn out so deliciously light, look so tempting that new users are delighted with it. You will be delighted too if you try it—do so soon.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000.00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,3[illegible],686·99
LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kobe, Cebu, Manila, City of Mexico, Shangai, Yokohama, Penang, Singapore, San Francisco, Washington, D. C, Yokohama, Monterey, Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Credit, and carries on Exchange business. Issues Banking and Exchange business every description.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and DEPOSITS received for 12 months or FIXED periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS £135,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Allahabad, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Eliya, Kandy, Lahore, Karachi, Rangoon, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. H. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS Esqrs, } Managers.

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AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, KOBE, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 8th June, 1906.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..... „ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, Peking, Newchang, Port Arthur, Mukden, Talien, Chefoo, Tieling, Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Nagasaki, Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Sheet Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping, Ipoh (Perak), Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila, Cebu (Philippines), Hongkong, Foochow, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M,
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS,
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office : LAHORE.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—

BANNU, DERA GHAZI KHAN, DERA ISMAIL KHAN, GUJRANWALLA, GUJRAT, HAFIZABAD, HUSHIARPORE, JAMMOO, JALLANDAR CITY, JHELUM, JHANG, KASUR, KOHAT, LYALLPORE, LUDHIANA, MIANWALI, MONTGOMERY, MULTAN CITY, MUZAFFARGARH, PATIALA, PESHAWAR, RAWALPINDI CITY, SIALKOTE, SRINAGAR (KASHMIR), UMBALLA

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—

MEERUT, SAHARANPORE

Sind.—

KARACHI, HYDERABAD, LARKANA, SHIKARPORE, SUKKUR

Biluchistan.—

QUETTA

AGENCIES.

AGRA, AMRITSAR, ALLAHABAD, AJMERE, CALCUTTA, DELHI, MADRAS, LUCKNOW & SIMLA, Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs. CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND, 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SWAN

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.
"Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Registered Trade Mark
No. 600.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week : First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

AN Experienced First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER to undertake the duties of Junior Inspector of Steam Boilers. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem for three months with prospects of permanent appointment. Applications accompanied by copies of certificates or testimonials should be sent to the Undersigned at the Town Custom House, Bombay, before the 15th instant.

G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Bombay.

7th June, 1906.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT. DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles : also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
THE
ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.
120 pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated.
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ANIMALS
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For the relief of Aches and Pains in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before broken, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc.
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(RUBBING EASES PAIN HANDBOOK)
336 pages, Illustrated, Cloth Board Covers.
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SINCE 1868

We have been widely known and famed for the excellent quality of our

HAMS, AND BACON CHESE.

To-day this quality is fully maintained, and every care is taken in order that all goods may be despatched and delivered in the very best condition.

HAMS

	Rs. A.
Finest pale Cumberland, Special Cure, from 8 to 25 lbs. each, ...per lb.	1 2
Cooked, ready for table, whole or half Ham.... "	2 0
Cooked, in slices .... "	2 8

BACON

Harris' Crown Braud, Real Wilt's Middle, Special Cure, 20 to 30 lbs. each... "	1 2
Harris' Crown Brand, Wilt's Belly, Special Cure, 10 to 18 lbs. each .... "	1 0
Boneless in slices ....per tin	1 4

Bacon in Canvas at original weights.

BACON on cut. ONE ANNA per Pound Extra.

CHEESE

	Rs. A
GORGONZOLA Real, 12 to 18 lbs. each ....per lbs.	1 4
GORGONZOLA Real, on cut.... "	1 6
Cheshire, English .... "	1 0
Gruyere, finest quality .... "	1 0
Cheddar, Pale Loaf, about 12 lbs. each .... "	0 14
American Cheshire .... "	0 12
Double Gloster .... "	0 14
Edams, Dutch (whole Cheese only about 4 lbs. each) .... "	0 12
Imperial in Jars....per jar	1 0
Camembert, in tins ....pea tin	1 4

New price List on Application.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "CATERERS," BOMBAY.

SINCE 1868.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs. a.
Amburose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Henri, very exquisite odours, per bottle....	12 8
Iberis and Vernalis, per bottle....	8 8
Violette ambure, splendour, Vera Rose, White Rose, Jasmin, Indian Hay, Jockey Club, Chypre, Oillet Marguerite (Carnation) Heliotrope, Iris Blanc, Violette de Parme, each....	3 8

SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Pean de Espagne, per cake Rs. 1-12, box....	5 0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As. 14, box	2 8
Roger and Gallett's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4, box	3 8

BEYNON & CO.,

ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Franklyn, 3161 tons, Captain W G Browne will sail to-day for Karachi, in ballast

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macaulay, 1775 tons, Captain F W Barber, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S.N.Co's steamer F Artelli 3781 tons, Captain A Radonovich will sail to-day for Trieste via Karachi with a general cargo, and passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay, Captain C J Higgins arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Glasgow via Manchester and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer General, 1489 tons, Captain Meiplbanck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban 11th May, with a general cargo and a number of deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Fox Capt J B Enstace Cruiser.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Hardinge ..Comdr J H D St John ....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr T H Heming .....Survey Ss
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 6.

Divanha.....1011 Hide.....China 13-6 P & O Co
Hoseinee.....593 Roberts.....P Gulf B & P S N Co
Futtali.....1929 Willshen.....Zanzabar M M & Co
Mazagon.....2930 Hall.....P & O S N Co
Imaum.....2704 Penkorby.....K N & Co
9 Kt Batchelor.....4141 Finnis.....K Nixon Hull 23-8
Querimba.....4937 Smith.....M M & Co
Madura.....1802 MacLean.....M M & Co
Iqbal.....3490 Robertso n.....K Nixson & Co
Vadala.....2164 Skinner.....M M & Co
Nairn.....2324 Nalle.....W & A Graham & Co
Alavina.....2974 Dexter.....E Tajbhoy
Ahmadi.....1640 Brook's.....B & P S N Co
Neptune.....2153 Robert's.....E Latham & Co
Shira.....2400 Cann.....The Captain
Langbank.....2965 Route.....W & A Graham & Co
Pekin.....4022 Leckie.....NF.....P & O Co
Nawab.....2041 Clingan.....T Morrison & Co
Dido.....3127 Pickering.....Finlay Muir & Co
Satara.....2409 Tyrrell.....M M & Co
Ashtabula.....4577 Harwood.....Standard oil Co
Kola.....570 Ramage.....M M & Co
Vancouver.....2860 McDougall.....W & A Graham & Co
Mashtart.....1110 Willoughby.....B & P S N Co
Nerbudda.....Delving.....M M & Co
6 Landaura.....2156 Dagge .....Calcutta M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat Agents.
B	Trentham Hall	2961	Clemens		Sput 6-6 K N & Co
C&R	Morton Hall	2773	Prowse	New Port	9-5 Anonmouth
D&E	City of Lucknow	2370	Miller	K'chi	8-6 K Nazoor&Co
F	Ugand	3493	Cunningham	N F	M M & Co
G	Mohammadi	1952	Storey	Gedani	12 6 P & O S N Co
K	Wakasa Maru	3884	Wale	Japan	9-6 N Y Kaisha
M	Peninsular	2919	Palmer	Aden	15 6 P & O Co
N	Neldenfels	3417	Hatzag	Hamburg	11-6 Glade & Co
O	Secunder	1073	Main	Mauritius	9-6 H S Sidick
P	Clan Macaulay	1775	Barber	Dunkirk	7-6 F M & Co

PDHW

Bahadr	829	Fakeera	K'chi...8-6 M'Gos
Kaneri	663	Mhd	B'negar 12-6 S & Co
Coorland	760	Ebrahim	M G & A 9-6 S & Co

MDDPD

General	1480		Meipbank A Strandes
Clan Mackay	1653	Higgins	Finlay Muir & Co
Imani	2779	Jamieson	K Nixon & Co
Strathairly	2783	Horni	R A Wills

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chanda	3543	Melitoe	Antwerp..12 6 M M & Co
2 Scindia	2653	Abrey	L'pool 8-6 Graham & Co
3 D Baldwin	3044	Coglwil	Genoa 15-6 Crocco
4 Isobia	2784	Dodero	China 17-6 F Crocco
6 Ras Issa	3440	Parrett	Dunkirk..9-6 Graham & Co
7 F Artelli	3783	Radanic	Trieste 12-6 A L S N Co
8 Shah Ameer	1923	Pigos	C'cutta 15-6 E Tajbhoy
9 Delhi	4783	Andrews	China 25-6 P & O Co
13 Persia	4198	Hangbton	London 9 6 P & OCo
15 Khedoo	3156	Jones	K'chi 16-6 F Muir & Co
16 Dalmatia	2105	Hamilton	L'pool..9-6 W & A G &Co

HWVD

Ibasa	948	Rothwell	K'chi ..8-6 M M & Co
Lingo	553	Rickford	K'chi M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
6	Clan Mackay s	Higgins	Glasgow April 27
7	General s	Meipbanck	Derban May 11

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Kola s	Ramage	Persian Gulf
	Gerd s	Halvarsen	Bankok
	Kt Templar s	Billett	Hull &c
	Aga Panthus s	Davies	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Franklyn Browne, for Karachi.
" F Artelli, Radocovich for Trieste &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Tabal for Liverpool
" General for Zanzibar &c
" Satara, for Calcutta, &c
" Clan Mackay for Genoa &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	From
1	Methley Hall	Liverpool
3	Clan Chisholm	Coast
3	Clan Macdonald	Liverpool
4	Aveca	Calcutta
4	Taroba	Rangoon
5	Muttra	Calcutta
5	Camberwell	London

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels,	Names.	From
3	Rancoora	C S Emmett	Bombay
	Florican	A Work	Bhownagor
	Alala	J Farmer	Bombay
	Shahzada	H J Creebin	Chittagong
	Vienna	L White	Madras
4	M Meanatchy	G S Jones	Rangoon
	City of Madrid	W Knaut	Liverpool
	Shirala	C Scott	Colombo
	Perlak	Y Offerhans	Sumatra
	Clan Colquhoun	H S Summerhay	Delagon Bay
	Erkdale	G W Duff	Hongkong
	Laisang	P M B Lake	Hongkong
	Cabofo	E Giacopello	Venice
	Umbloti	G Harg	Beira

DEPARTURES.

5	Granchus	R L Instone	Australia
	Okhla	H McClelland	Bombay
	Shah Allum	A Geddie	Colombo
	Hohenfels	H Eelbo	H'buog and B'men
	Upeeja	F Sheldrick	Bombay

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co s steamer Canara arrived portsaid on the morning of 6th instant.

The steamer Clan Lamont arrived in London on the morning of the 6th instant.

The Clan Macfarlane arrived in London on the morning of the 6th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dalmatia s—502 cwt myrabollams A Mahadeo 357 cwt bone meal H H Sulleman and Co; 40 bales wool David Sassoon and Co: 11 bales wool N Mota 25 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co: 15 bales wool L Hurbhum.

Scindia s—28 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 21 bales wool Nizamodin and Co;

Iqbal s—14000 cwt bone meal R Kadarbhoy 1000 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—2 bales carpets S Bhimji 16 cwt wax D Vullibhoy and Co: 2 bales numdhas H O Balwala

Ras Issa s—1014 cwt myrabollams E Comersey 520 cwt wet dates H E Hall and 100 cwt gum Keshowji and Vussonji 19 bales hemp E D Sassoon and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—1225 cwt crushedbones M Jamal

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—3000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—220 bales cotton F F Cambell and Co; 119 cotton Ralli Bros 85 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 20 bales cotton fly P H Chichgar and Co; 339 bales hemp P Bhimji 260 cwt crassbed bones H H Sulleman and Co; 2000 cwt linseed S Manalal 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Neldenfels s—220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 5 bales cotton fly P H Chichgar and Co; 75 bales hemp K Visram and Co; 2000 cwt crushed bones H H Sulleman and Co 105 cwt oilbanum H Virdhur 55 bales cotton The Bombay Co

FOR BREMAN

Neldenfels s—55 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co

FOR GENOA

D Baldwino s—200 cwts mowrassed J Fachiri 1031 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co

Clan Mackay s—1000 cwts linseed L Dreyfus and Co; 1000 bales cotton Bamji and Co

FOR NAPLES.

D Baldwin s—1030 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR AVONMOUTH.

Merton Hall s—277 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR HONGKONG,

Scindia s—200 bales twist Tata and Co; 1500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

Devanha s—36 cwts sharkfins E Moledina and Co; 63 cwts Kiamis and 150 bales twist M M Essabhoy 500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 85 cwts fennel seed A Cumroodin and Co

Wakasa Maru s—170 cwts sharkfins R Dhunji and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 500 twist R Canji and Co; 500 bales twist R S N Talati and Co

FOR ILOILO.

Devanha s—20 bales twist Lyen and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Devanha s—32 cwts Colombo roots and 4 cwts gum H A H Joosuf

Wakasa Maru s—10 cwts poppyseed S D Karanjia and Co

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—1000 bales cotton N Khairaz and Co 200 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co;

FOR TIENTSIN

Devanha s—75 bales twist R S N Talati and Co

THE accident, which recently happened to Mr. Finlayson, in charge of the building operations on the Amir's new palace at Kabul, was due to his falling from a scaffolding. He fractured his thigh and sustained a severe shock. His injuries were attended to by the native Assistant Surgeon attached to the British Agency, and he now making a good recovery. He will return to India when in a fit state to travel.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 6.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	81 3-8 ex	=	— 1-8
8 do. Rentes	98 1-2	=	— 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15-16	=	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 9-16	=	+ 1-16
4 months hence	30 3-16	=	+ 1-8
Spot in New York	63 1-8	=	+ 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25'18 1-2	=	+ 1-2
Berlin	20'50 1-4	=	— 1-2
New York Demand	4'85 3-4	=	+ 1-4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-2 do	=	do
6 " "	3 1-2 do	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1-2 do	=	do
7 day markes loans	3 3-4 do	=	do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 23'90 were allotted to	Calcutta	
Rs. 8'90 do	Bombay	
Rs. 5'20 do	Madras	
Rs. 40'00 at 1s 4d		

Minimum rate received 32 per cent, average rate 16'00

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. nil were allotted to	Calcutta	
Rs. do do	Bombay	
Rs. do do	Madras	

Minimum rate received

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 43,70,000

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 33,00,000

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10 3,3-4 June sellers dull

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 5 3 done

WHEAT—

Red Karachi 28 3 4 June-July sellers steady

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 47 + 1-4 M-J done firmer

Yellow Cawnpore 46 1-4 + 1-4 J-J sellers firmer

Brown 43 + 1-2 J-J seller firmer

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 41 7 8 + 3-8 J-J sellers firmer

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 7 1-2

ARRIVALS—

Steamers—Morocco Benledi

In Liverpool—Cotton Market quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 4,000. Spot 5'99—6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 11,000. Futures closed steady.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5'77	5 77	5 71
+4	+4	+4
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5'64	5'59	5'58
+5	+4	+4
Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'58	5'59	5'60
+4	+5	+5

Receipts at U S Ports	9,000	
Do. last year	20,000	
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	
Do do Continent	4,000	

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11-20—5	
Futures, month of July	10-51+7	a
Do. Dec	10-40 4 6	

a Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 13-16—1-16
Futures month of July	10'30+5
Do. do. Aug	10'51+2
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Thursday 6th June 1906 :—

Cotton	3,320 bales.
Wheat	13,751 cwts.
Linseed	8,088 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,446 do
Gingellyseed	408 do
Poppyseed	4,451 do
Groundnut	nil do
Castorseed	2,546 do
Rice	29,375 do
Myrabolams	1,631 do
Cottonseed	11,404 do
Mowrasseed	670
Gram	3,738 do
Jowrar	939 do
Maize	nil do

BOMBAY, JUNE 7.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Cred't Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s 4 7 -32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	170
Marcks 3 do. do.	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	153
Shanghai 30 do.	213
Japan 30 do.	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98'14
1st Settlement, 29th June	98'13

Money Market. Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 24th	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 7th June.	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 29th May.	6	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	7 12 0
Forward Sept	8 3 0

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	7 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	nominal.
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8 3 0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	8 3 0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	37 6 0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

White Delhi	4 11 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales
Imports	8,000 "

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5'77	5'77	5'71
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'64	5'59	5'53
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5'53	5'59	5'60
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

COTTON.—The local market is quiet but steady. The enquiry chiefly runs on high class Bengals for which fancy rates are asked by sellers. Quotations are nominally unchanged.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Daly.
Bengal, H. G. (fly. terms)	188	178	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Fly. terms)	196	186	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	195	185	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G. 200	194	..	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	209	193	... do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	201	194	... do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	200	... do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	203	197	...	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)	...	207	200	... do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	...	207	200	... do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	205	199	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	210	204	... do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	203	258	... do.
Bhownugar, (M. G.)	...	230	220	... do.
Do (H. G.)	...	220	210	... do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	200	194	... do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	257 do.
Westerns	...	...	...	233 do.
Compta (M. G.)	...	...	...	209 do.

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

THE following are returns for May :—

Champion Reef.—14,916 tons of ore crushed yielded 14,101 ozs. of gold, and 17,310 tons of tailings cyanided 2,497 ozs., making a total yield of 13,653 ozs. compared with 12,853 ozs. in April and 14,460 ozs. in March.

Balaghat.—4,450 tons of ore crushed yielded 3,547 ozs. of gold, and 4,603 tons of tailings cyanided 391 ozs. making a total yield of 3,938 ozs., compared with 3,778 ozs. in April and 3,774 ozs. in March.

Mysore West.—3,160 tons of ore crushed yielded 637 ozs. of gold, and 110 ozs. were obtained from 2,496 tons of tailing cyanided, making a total yield of 797 ozs., compared with 848 ozs. in April and 751 ozs. in March.

Nundydroog.—6,750 tons of ore crushed yielded to 5,278 ozs. of gold, and 7,290 tons of tailings cyanided 753 ozs., making a total yield of 6,031 ozs., compared with 5,813 ozs. in April and 5,953 ozs. in March.

Ooregum.—10,170 tons of ore crushed yielded 4,685 ozs. of gold and 10,093 tons of slimes and tailings cyanided 917 ozs., making a total yield of 5,602 ozs. compared with 5,534 ozs. in April and 5,626 ozs. in March.

Mysore.—14,450 tons of ore crushed yielded 14,705 ozs. of gold, steamings from plates 807 ozs. and 19,500 tons of tailings cyanided 1,766 ozs., making a total yield of 17,278 ozs., compared with 15,033 ozs. in April and 17,371 ozs. in March.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—June 1st, at Nathia Gali, of Major H M Allen, 25th Cavalry, Frontier Force, of a son.

KEENE—May 27, at Tauoggyi at Pembroke Castle the wife of Captain G N S Keene 29th Punjabis of a son.

MASSON—June 3rd, at Bankipore Patna the wife of Captain James Masson M B Edin I M S of a son.

DEATH.

MARSH—May 22, at Balrampur District Gonda Oudh Mr George Marsh Band Master.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h 33m. High water 0-38m., Low water, 5-44m, 6-34a.

The P. and O. steamer Egypt with English mails expected to arrive at 9 a. m.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the last month was 1,650, daily average 53'2, total of new admissions 778, Parsis 392, Hindus 290, Other castes 87. Number of children vaccinated 65.

SIR JAMNADAS JIVANDAS DISPENSARY.—During the last month the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,146, among them the number of new admissions was 559 classified as caused :—Hindoos 475, Mussalmans 71, other castes 13 : Total 559. The average daily attendance was 37.

DEATH THROUGH DROWNING.—One Hassan Mahomed, a Mahomedan boy, aged fifteen years, and residing with his mother at Dongri, went, on Wednesday afternoon with several other youngsters to Carnac Basin at Mody Bunder to bathe. When in the shallow water on the slope leading to the basin, he slipped, and fell off the slope into the deep water and was drowned. Policeman No. 941 H. on being apprised of the accident ran up to the spot and jumping into the water brought his body out, when life was found to be extinct.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The second session of the Students' Brotherhood will commence from Sunday when Prof N. G. Wellinker M. A. L.L. B. will deliver an opening address at 9 a.m. in the Pranlal Mathuradas Girgaon. The subject of his address will be the following : "The Education of character" The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty has kindly consented to preside This being the only address by Prof. N G. Wellinker during this session the students of High Schools and Colleges are invited to avail themselves of it. The Junior branch will reopen its session from Sunday the 17th June in the Bhuleshwar school.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind, permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant V. D., and Officers of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Vol. Band, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

March	Whistling Rufus ....Kerry Mills
Overture	Stradella ....Auber
Selection	On Popular Ballads....Kappey
Valse	Nuages Roses....R Berger
Selection	The Little Minchas ....Andre Messager
American March.	Navaho....E Van Alstyne

HOW A YOUTH IS ROBBED OF HIS ORNAMENTS.—Manjulabai, a woman Hawker in vegetables, has reported to the police that on Tuesday last a Hindu named Haria coming to her offered to get her son employed in a shop in Crawford Market. The son was only twelve years of age. The complainant sent her son with Haria who took him to Mahim and gave him as much toddy he wanted to drink. The boy when fell asleep, but when he came to himself he found he had been robbed of his ornaments of the value of Rs. 40 from his person. The police found the boy wandering at Dharavi and he was restored to his mother.

GOVERNMENT ANALYSIS IN BOMBAY.

The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, in commenting on the Annual Report of the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, for the year 1905, says :—

On the statistics contained in the Report, I beg to submit the following observations:—

The total number of medico-legal cases examined shows an increase of 108 over that of the previous year, viz. 496 against 394, and the articles examined in reference to these numbered 2,113 as compared with 1,695 in 1904. Of the 496 medico-legal cases, 251 were connected with the real or alleged poisoning of human beings, against 204 in the previous year. Poison was detected in 107 (or 42'8 per cent.) cases, as compared with 91 (or 44'6 per cent.) in 1904. The 107 cases of human poisoning are reported to include the poisoning of 101 persons of whom 55 died, the number of persons poisoned and deaths resulting therefrom during the year 1904 being 80 and 43, respectively.

The cases of animal poisoning investigated numbered 123, or 35 more than in the previous year. In the 87 cases in which poison was detected involving the destruction of 48 animals, all of which were horned cattle, the poison employed was arsenic in 40 cases, the seeds of Cerbera Thevatia in 10, a mixture of arsenic and oleander in 5, and mercury and a mixture of copper sulphate and oleander in 1 each.

Of the 110 cases of suspected staining with blood, &c the presence of blood was detected in 65 out of 71 cases, semen in 10 and, blood stain in 17 out of 30 cases of suspected seminal staining. In connection with both these classes 418 articles were examined as compared with 267 in 1904.

There were 360 samples of potable water analysed, as compared with 283 in 1904. Of these, 131 were declared unfit for drinking purposes, or 13 more than in the year 1904.

The articles examined for the Customs and Abkari Departments and of Government Stores show a decrease of 271 and 48 respectively, whereas the sample of miscellaneous stores were 12 more than in the previous year.

I beg to bring to the favourable notice of Government the able and satisfactory manner in which Major T. D. Collis Barry, I.M.S., and his Laboratory Staff performed their duties during the year under reviews,

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant A. H. E. Mosse, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, and Assistant Political Resident, Aden, passed an examination in Arabic according to the Lower Standard on the 3rd May.

Captain J. H. Peck, Acting Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Poona, is invested with additional powers.

Captain Peck is also appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay and to exercise powers under the reformatory Schools Act.

Vice Sir Edmund C. Cox, Bart., promoted to be Second Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police : Mr. T. J. B. Thacther to be Second Grade Superintendent of Police, Mr. W. H. Luck to be Third Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. D. G. Ommaaney to be Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. K. C. Rushton to be Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. E. Priestly to be First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police. Mr. P. A. Kelly to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Polics.

Mr. C. H. Longley, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Surat, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days from 21st July or the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S, to be President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee vice the Honourable Mr. J. L. Jenkins, M. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., pending further orders.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I. C. S, to be an Assistant Collector, Class II, in the Imperial Customs Service with effect from 30th May, and posted him to Bombay.

The Collector of Colaba to hold charge of the office of Superintendent of Matheran in addition to his own duties vice Major T. Jackson, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., pending further orders.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., to be First Assistant Collector with effect from date of relief by Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S.

Captain W. Chandler, R. I. M., to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence on leave of Captain G. H. Hewett, R. N.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Monk, I. M. S., has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs for two months with effect from the date of departure in May.

Osborne George Edwards, gentleman, 1st Battalion Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps to be Second-Lieutenant with effect from the 1st May to complete establishment.

Major S. E. Prall, M.B., I. M. S., to act as Port Surgeon, Aden, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Monk, I. M. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. J. A. Gayer, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Central to the Southern Division.

The following promotions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment :—

The Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M. Inst. C. E., to be Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent, with effect from 1st May.

Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., to be Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, permanent, and Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, substantive "pro tem," with effect from 1st May.

Mr. T. Summers, D. Sc. M. Inst. C. E., to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent, with effect from 1st May.

Mr. A. Hill, C. I. E., F. C. H., M. Inst. C. E., to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, permanent, and Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary, with effect from 1st May.

Mr. T. Summers, D. Sc., M. Inst. C. E., to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary, with effect from 8th May.

Mr. T. W. deWinton, to be Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary, with effect from 8th May.

Mr. W. L. Strange, M. Inst. C. E., to be Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary, supernumerary, with effect from 8th May.

Mr. P. J. Fitz-Gibbon, M. Inst. C. E., to be Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary, with effect from 8th May.

Mr. V. M. Griffiths, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough or medical certificate for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. W. A. Johns, to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, attached to State Railways, temporary, from 3rd April.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

AS IT AFFECTS SINGAPORE.

THE present Government have, as we all know says the 'Straits Times," a very large majority in the House of Commons, and a minority not negligible in the Upper House. The great Liberal party have not been in power for many years; and, depend upon it, they intend to use their present term of office to carry all that the various sections of their followers desire. From personal knowledge extending over the last three years, we are able to assert most definitely that one of the most important planks in the Liberal platform is the suppression of the opium traffic. Now, we need not ask Singapore what that suppression would mean to the Straits Settlements. With nothing in the Treasury, but with no particular indebtedness, the loss of the opium revenue would shake the credit and the stability of the Colony to its very foundations. With nothing in the Treasury, and with two such loans as are now under contemplation, that loss would spell ruin. Do not let Straits people run away with the notion that the Anti-Opium party must fall because of the dependence of Hindustan upon the opium trade; that the British Parliament and the British Nation will never consent to any step which may affect the prosperity of India. Let them rather mark the attitude of our Australian brothers, our American neighbours, and our allies in Japan to; wards the

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LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the Military and the Private Secretaries, the Medical Officer, and the A.-D.-C., in waiting, which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR by 12 noon on 11th June, 1906, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, KIRKEE, until further notice.

J. H. DuBOULAY,

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Mahableshwar, 4th June, 1906.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1906.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

THE part played by the Merchantman in the coming Naval Manœuvres will be instructive as well as important, in-as-much-as the co-operating steamships are to try and escape the enemy and to supply information to the defending fleet. We shall have ocean races between the fastest liners on the sea and the smartest cruisers afloat. The operations, besides putting to the test the power of the British Navy to defend our commerce from an enemy disputing supremacy in the South Atlantic, will demonstrate the remarkable mobility of the cruiser squadron. But they will entirely fail to throw any light on the question now vexing the souls of rival naval constructors as to the relative value of the big and moderate-size ships and as to whether it is wise to sacrifice fighting-power to speed. This is unfortunate in the view of those who protest that the naval policy of England as laid down in the Naval Defence Act of 1889 has been entirely changed and that its principles like those of the sailing navy have been "scrapped." We have it said that the experience of generations of seamen has been discarded and declared to be wrong; that none but battleships, ever-increasing in size and cost, are of utility, quite regardless of the varying nature of the work to be done. A well-known Naval writer, who has contributed a series of articles on our Naval Policy to "Blackwood," has raised a powerful voice against the further pursuit of this policy, warning the Admiralty that the ideas underlying the ships big enough to "lick creation" as well as those embodied in the ships fast enough to run away, lead not to great deeds but straight to "regrettable incidents." As the Aldershot field-day is believed to have laid the foundation of the South African surrenders, so manœuvres when ill-conceived may teach the navy to favour ships suitable for running away.

It is not denied that big ships are wanted, though the desirabiliy of trusting entirely to themis challenged. It is pointed out that none but cruisers as large and costly as battleships are building—"capital ships in which fighting power is sacrificed to speed, contrary to the principles laid down in the year 1889." The numbers of these vessels must be necessarily small and must be kept concentrated, trade being then left open to attack by small ships, as happened to American shipping during the Civil War. But we conceive in the view that this idea of trusting to great size, and of sacrificing fighting-power to speed has a much graver aspect. "If men are continually told that large ships are all important, their ideals cannot fail to be influenced. They will come to think that victory depends upon size alone and will forget that superior skill and a lofty spirit are far more important. To teach reliance on superior materiel is to encourage neglect to acquire skill. The policy of the Materiel School is entirely opposed to the principles and practices of our forefathers who owed their success not to any superiority in the size and speed of their ships but to their own skill and valour." The Naval Defence Act would not have fighting-power sacrificed to speed, but to-day the unfortunate tendency is in that direction. The cruisers are swifter but of less fighting value than they were, which seems to indicate that the Admiralty of the present day has not a correct perception of the true principles underlying war at sea. We should have big battleships and moderate sized, but swift cruisers—the former to decide the great battles and the latter to seek intelligence, keep open the lines of communications and protect the trade, if possible ships of almost the same enduring mobility, but of different fighting power.

It is known that following the building of the Dreadnought, the battleships of other countries grew in size, and if we continue to build bigger and bigger ships, our rivals will do the same. Whether it is desirable to continue to outstrip dimenisious of other nations' ships is doubtful, for it is clear that larger ships mean greatly increased cost, not only for the ships themselves but for building slips and docks. We are reminded that this was not Britain's policy at a time when her supremacy at sea was won—when the seamen who directed her councils were experienced warriors. Such only is "the policy of men who have no practical experience and not having studied history are unfamiliar with its leading principles. They seem neither to realise that up to now increase of size has been justified by the demands for greater enduring mobility and for increase in fighting power, nor to understand that a point has been reached when tactical and strategical requirements point to a distribution, rather than to a further concentration of fighting power. They have appealed for support to the ignorant public, but the trained professional judgment will eventually decide." The original so-called armoured cruiser was comparatively small and cheap. The policy of "going one better" led to their increase in size and cost to nearly treble. Their distinguishing feature, in "Blackwood's" words, is the sacrifice of fighting power to speed, which in the later ships is about twenty-two or twenty-three knots. Finality has not yet been reached, as the new cruisers of the Invincible class will be still larger, faster and more costly." Whether they will satisfy tactical and strategical necessities, and be in accord with the principles underlying the conduct of war, remains to be demonstrated.

DEVELOPING KOREA.

FROM time to time facts have come to light showing that the progress in the development of Manchuria and Korea is not as rapid as was hoped would be the case after the close of the Russo-Japanese War. The cause is easily found in the upsetting of all commercial stability during the war and the difficulty of making new arrangements which will allow a fair start to be made. In the first place, pending the withdrawal of troops from Manchuria, which is being carried out, it would seem, much more slowly than was intended, the Japanese Government has been unable to permit the entry of foreigners into the country, of foreign vessels into the ports or the arrival of foreign consular officers. The evacuation, however, has made fair progress. The result has been that since the first of May foreigners and foreign vessels have been free to enter Antung and Tatungkan, while foreign consular officers have been permitted to reside at Antung. From the first of this month consular officers have been allowed to take up residence at Mukden and a certain amount of freedom has been granted to foreigners to travel in the interior of Manchuria and the next step, which is promised for an early date, is the opening of Talienwan. In view, however, of the present condition of Manchuria it is a matter of practical impossibility for the Japanese Government to accord to foreigners in that country proper protection or hotel facilities and it refuses to be responsible for any injuries suffered at the hands of Chinese bandits. Caution is, therefore, necessary, but there can be no doubt that as soon as things have settled down the development will be rapid and it is certain to have great effect on the economic conditions of the Far East. The importance of Korea to Japan, at present, is chiefly as a food-producing country and its resources in this respect will enable the Japanese to develop their industries, for the population of Japan is increasing at such a rapid rate that the question of food supply is becoming pressing. At the same time the mineral resources of Korea are not by any means unimportant; as yet they have not been fully surveyed, but already gold-mining has been developed to a considerable extent and there are deposits of silver and copper which are expected to yield good results. Little has as yet been done in the way of coal and iron-mining, but this has chiefly been because of the difficulty and expense of mining and smelting, which is now, however, likely to be overcome. The railways, which have been constructed by the Japanese, will open up markets for goods of all kinds, which have hitherto been confined within narrow limits. The fact that a strong man like Marquis Ito has undertaken the position of Japanese Resident in Korea is a guarantee that he will prevent some of the evils which have in the past disfigured the conduct of some of his countrymen in Korea.

ADULTERATING SPIRITS.

FEW people probably know clearly what "basis wine" is although they have heard that its manufacture is a profitable business. "Basis wine" is a material fabricated in England—chiefly in London—and sold duty free as port, claret, Tanagona and many other things. France, Germany, Italy and the United States have stamped out such factories and England now has to deal with them. But instead of following the very wise example set abroad Mr. Asquith gravely proposes to license them to bring them under revenue supervision and control. Evidently Somerset House thinks more of the end than of the means and fails to recognise that it is partly owing to these manufactured concoctions that wine drinking in England has rapidly decreased in value. Six years ago the consumption of wine in England was seventeen million one hundred and fifty thousand gallons; to-day it is only eleven million eight hundred gallons and by stamping out the factories at the beginning much revenue would have accrued from the growing preference for good wholesome light wines. Were tea and tobacco adulterated to the same extent how long would the Chancellor of the Exchequer find them such expanding sources of revenue? Without Government interference it is hopeless to expect the wine trade to purify itself so long as there is unrestricted competition and every member is free to sell the cheapest alcoholic concoction that he can buy. Not very long ago it was decided that potato spirit can be sold as brandy provided the bottle contains a notice that there is no guarantee of the quantity of the percentage of grape juice. And if this notice is not a sufficient safeguard the German Chemist is ready to supply the ethers that distinguish genuine natural brandy so as to defy detection by analysis. The proposed action of Mr. Asquith is direct help to those who make a fortune out of faking spirits and other alcoholic drinks, and it is to be hoped that the Wine Trade Association, which has done much from time to time to get rid of abuses, will bring the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a right frame of mind so that he may realise that the public health is far more important than the relatively small amount of revenue which he would gain by his proposals.

TO SMOKE OR NOT TO SMOKE,

IS the House of Commons, descending to what one of Dickens's characters calls "a set o' common pipe-smokers, beer drinkers, spirit guzzlers and toss-pots!" A few years ago a huge whisky vat was installed in the House—the biggest of its kind known. It was dedicated to Lord Valentia, who is a member of the Lower Chamber, and there was no end of junketing in the House on its being first put in use. Now there has come before the House a proposal that smoking be permitted in the library, which has so far been sacred to the teetotal type of member. One very witty speech was delivered the other day against the proposal by Mr. Crombie, but without avail, and the fumes of the Heaven-sent weed may now pervade even the apartments of the Parliamentary book-worm. Yet we are loth to admit that this is a sign of the alleged "degeneracy of the times." A host of great men since Raleigh have given their testimony in favour of the weed. Perhaps the best known is that of the Rev. Charles Kingsley: "When all things were made none was made better than tobacco—to be a lone man's companion, a bachelor's friend, a hungry man's food, a sad man's cordial, a wakeful man's sleep and a chilly man's fire. There's no herb like it under the canopy of Heaven." A volume might be filled with the pleasant things said of tobacco by men of genius. There need be no excuses made, therefore, by those honourable members who are "addicted" to the habit. And as smoking in moderation undoubtedly tends to compose the mind, it is probable that many members hitherto unknown in the Library of the House of Commons will now become habitues of the place. If such is the case the extension of the privilege of smoking to the Library can do nothing but good. The new rule, of course, only refers to one Library. The non-smokers still have four rooms devoted to them.

No further news has been received in India regarding the Shah of Persia, so it is presumed his recovery is assured.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Oriental, with the homeward Mails of the 2nd instant, arrived at Aden at 3 a.m. on June 7.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Mooltan with the outward Mails of the 1st instant, left Suez at 11-30 a.m. on June 7.

LIEUT.-GENERAL Smith Dorrien will command Western Command during the absence of General Sir A. Hunter on leave.

THE function of opening the new buildings at Aberdeen University, at which Sir Andrew Fraser will represent Calcutta University, will take place about the middle of September.

THE "Dongola" case has had the effect of having the Ceylon Authorities to revise their rules for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease. Provision for the building of hospitals is made.

It is reported in Peking that Great Britain has agreed to return Wei-hai-Wei to China on condition that it shall not be leased to any other country as a naval base and that the expenses of Great Britain hitherto incurred there shall be refunded.

DURING the week ending June 5 twenty-four chests of opium were removed from warehouse. Of these, 2 were purchased by the farmer at Godhra, 5 by the farmer at Poona, 5 by the farmer at Ahmednagar, 10 by the farmer at Junagadh and 2 by the farmer at Nasik. Fifty-five chests were imported from Indore.

IN consequence of scarcity of water and the people slaking their thirst at pits and ponds and using unwholesome water, Cholera has broken out at Papdi in Bassein, and a number of inhabitants have fallen victims to the disease. It first showed itself some time ago, disappeared for a short time and appeared again a week ago.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 21st April, amounted to Rs. 31,638, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 6,415. Total earnings from 1st January to 21st April, were Rs. 5,33,273, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,96,455.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dolka Railway for the week ending 21st April, amounted to Rs. 2,459, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 102. Total earnings from 1st January to 21st April, were Rs. 29,649, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,881.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 21st April amounted to Rs. 5,869, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,090. Total earning from 1st January to 21st April were Rs. 74,339, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 9,216.

A SETTLEMENT of the question relating to the move of the Punjab Government from Simla to Dalhousie during the summer months may be expected within the next few weeks. The Secretary of State, on receipt of the Viceroy's personal views on the subject, which were asked for some time ago, will pronounce his decision, as he will then have all possible information at his disposal.

MEMBERS of Parliament are more on the side of temperance than ever, for the Kitchen Committee states that out of a hundred members who dined one night only 5 per cent. ordered wine or spirits, but Mr. Whittaker, M.P., has uttered a warning note. "Don't accept the published list of teetotal M.P.'s," he says. "I often see alleged teetotal members sitting at dinner with a bottle of wine beside them."

NEWS from Dir is to the effect that negotiations between the Khan and his brother Mian Gul are proceeding, and there is some hope of an amicable settlement. The factions are, however, so evenly balanced that any arrangements made can scarcely be permanent. Mian Gul is one of those irreconcilables who can only be rendered harmless by deportation from the country, and the Khan is not in a position to bring this about.

THE "Indian Daily News" publishes further revelations of the Calcutta filtered water supply. The water scarcity of the last few weeks has reduced the water in the reservoirs to so low a level that a personal inspection was possible. It was then discovered that the serious cracks which were known to have developed during the earthquake of 1897 are now in as bad a condition as they were immediately after that disaster. Taking the latest discovery in connection with the earlier, sufficient evidence has now accumulated to prove that the underground reservoirs filter subsoil impurities into the Calcutta water supply almost as quickly as Palta filters the river impurities out of it.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 5, was 1,087, giving a death-rate of 70·15 per annum per thousand as against 63·19 the corresponding period of last year, and 49·92 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 107 died from fevers; 180, plague; 7, small-pox; 26, measles; 16, cholera; 3, leprosy; 70, phthisis; 46, diseases of the nervous system; 244, affections of the respiratory organs; 73, diarrhœa; 24, dysentery; 40, still-born; 111, old age and debility; 24, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 39; Brahmin, 32; Lingaet, 6; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other castes, 523; Hindu, low caste, 169; Musalman, 174; Parsee, 38; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 43; Eurasian, 3; European, 10. Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 337 as against 356 the corresponding period of last year, and 305 the average over the past five years.

RECENT SCIENCE.

SOME USES FOR DIAMONDS.

IN a report issued by the American Geological Survey the industrial use of diamonds is dealt with at some length. Most of us know that diamond dust is used for polishing diamond and hard gems of every kind, but how many know that a diamond can be electro plated like metals? The diamond which is to be set for use in a tool is first electro-plated, and then metal is cast around it to alloy with the plating, thus making the mounting into a solid piece. The technical name for this setting is galvanoplastic. To the lithographer, the engraver, and the scale-maker the diamond is invaluable for drawing lines of more than ordinary sharpness and fineness. To the dentist it is useful for drilling teeth both artificial and natural. The watchmaker uses diamonds for bearings, and the electrician finds them valuable in electric meters, inasmuch as they are found to minimise the friction. In Scotland diamond saws are used for stone-cutting, and some of them are as much as seven and a half feet in diameter and five-sixteenth of an inch thick carrying on the circumference about 100 diamonds weighing altogether about thirty carats. The cost of the diamonds was about £5 a carat. Into the oolitic limestone of Indiana these saws can penetrate at the rate of more than half a foot in minute, running over 500 revolutions in that time. Diamond tools are superior to steel tools, as they are but little affected by the heat produced by friction. They are particularly useful in turning and completing articles made of hard rubber, and in the working of carbon for electrical purposes. In the manufacture of fine wire for electrical apparatus diamond plates are used to secure uniformity of size and shape. The ordinary hole in the plate through which the wire is drawn is about three-fiftieths of an inch, in diameter. The holes can be made accurate to the ten-thousandth of an inch, and orders have been received now and then for the thirteen-twenty-thousandths of an inch, in the case of copper wire a rough wire of 0·072 inch is drawn through a diamond plate hole of 0·064 inch, and then in turn through the rang of finer holes down to 0·019 inch, next by thousands down to 0·0075 inch and lastly by half-thousandths down to 0·001 inch. O the little more, and how much it is! And the little less may be rather small at times. Where shall we end? We can already measure the heat of a candle burning a mile away!

We can measure the yard to the millionth of an inch, perhaps even to one part in fifty million. But that is not absolute accuracy. The length of the waves of light is such that it takes several millions of them to make one metre, and yet we can measure the metre to within the tenth of a wave of light. A writer in the "New York Times" recently pointed out that while we are performing these wonders of mechanical dexterity we are still using some of the units of the Saxon kings of old. If we buy for a child a shoe, its size has a certain number. If it is a number 10, it means that the length is 10 plus 13 barleycorns, or 7 2-3in. long. If we buy a boot for ourselves, a number 7, its length is 7 and 13 and 13 barleycorns, or 11in. The millionth of a degree in temperature may be measured either by the bolometer just mentioned, or by the thermopile, or by the radiomicrometer. No instrument that can be made will ever be perfectly correct. If it were, we would have to revise some of our conceptions of number. If we take the square-root of 2 we get 1,414. . . ., the decimal going on for ever. But if we had instruments of absolute precision we could get a line whose length in inches would be the square-root of 2. For if we erect a line 1 in. long at right-angles at one end of another of 1 in-long, the line joining their extremities would be of the length we mention. We would thus have found an exact value for what we call an irrational number. But no instruments with which we are or ever will be provided will enable us to draw a line of exactly 1in. in length. We shall reach, no doubt, an extraordinary degree of accuracy, but we can never attain absolute accuracy in our measurements. The endeavours after accuracy a few hundred years ago may be illustrated by the instructions given to determine the real length of a foot. Sixteen men, large and small, were to be selected as they emerged from church after the morning service. Their left feet placed in a line determine the true and lawful rood, or rod, and the sixteenth part of that length is the true and lawful foot. This is not quite as simple as the method of the Saxon king whose yard was the distance from the tip of his nose to the end of the thumb of his outstretched arm. There is a wide gap between such conceptions of accuracy and that attained by the Geodetic Survey, who ran two levels, one from the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and the other from the Pacific. The lines were to meet in the Rocky Mountains. They failed to do so—by 8in.!

It is now ten years since Sir Archibald Geikie delivered a series of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University on the "Founders of Geology." They were published in 1897, and the second edition lies before us, the first edition having been out of print for some time past. The plan of the book is simple enough—to relate the story of some of the pioneers, for about seventy years from the middle of the eighteenth century, in such a manner that from the story of their successes and their failures may distinctly emerge a general idea of how geological theories came into existence, and were eventually more or less crystallised into the forms in which they are presented to the modern student. In comparison with the sister sciences, geology will be found to exhibit some striking contrasts. In the first place, it is among the youngest, for no geological works existed two hundred years ago. It is by the thinkers and by the research of the last few generations that the science has assumed its present form. Perhaps the fact that from its birth it had to face the uncompromising hostility of the theologians gave to it an unwonted vitality, but at any rate it is certain that the early geologists were handicapped by the fact that any conjectures publicly promulgated which ran counter to the current conceptions of the origin of the world were very likely to lead to a most effective ostracism, if not to the abrupt disappearance of the author. In this respect it has proceeded on much the same lines as astronomy. It is to astronomy that we owe the present conviction that physical laws must be operative throughout the universe. And it is to geology that we owe the belief that they have been operative throughout the aons of past time. The older geologists were but collectors of beautiful or strange specimens of minerals. To them the hobby brought much the same interests and amusement as stamps afford to the philatelist of the present day. But as time went on they began to be filled with wonderment as to the whence of the pretty things they found. How was it that fossil shells were found on the mountain-tops? How was it that forest remains were found in the depth of the earth? The strange discoveries were the parents of strange guesses as to the why and the wherefore. And the true meaning of these wonders was gradually borne in upon geologists their explanations were floated and scorned by almost all who represented the most advanced thought of the day.

How could it have been otherwise in a generation that held the views of the Creation which were prevalent in those days? The truth set forth met with the uncompromising reception which is generally awarded to truths that are unpalatable. We feel that it is only in studying the work done by geologists under the difficulties which are inevitable at the various stages of the intellectual growth of humanity that we can realise the natural limitations which are set by circumstance to the progress of science in any branch. From some of these stumbling-blocks we have in this generation been relieved. Some still remain, and we suppose that, so long as human nature is what it is, there will always be a tendency to look askance at any suggestion for an easy theory which seems to run counter to current theories. In most cases the intolerance will no doubt prove to be justifiable, but, however it may turn out, intolerance of difference of opinion can never be the outward and visible sign of the calm and confident mind of the true savant. To some of the readers of Sir Archibald's handsome volume Chapters VIII.-X. will be found of extreme interest. They describe the initial influence of the Wernerian school and its gradual decline in the face of the new conception of the theory of the earth which we owe to two Scotchmen, Hutton and Playfair. Parallels might be drawn from other branches of Science.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

ISSUE OF THE PROGRAMME.

An Approximation of Warfare.

TESTING THE EFFECT ON TRADE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The programme of the Naval Manœuvres has been issued. They extend from Great Britain to Gibraltar and the South Atlantic and last from 23rd une to 2nd July.

Admiral May commands the enemy's fleet, and Admiral Wilson, the defenders'.

The co-operating merchantmen will call at Falmouth, Milford and Gibraltar leaving in batches as directed. They will try and escape the enemy and supply Admiral Wilson's fleet with information. The captured ships will proceed on their voyage and cease giving information. Mail steamers are exempt from stoppages.

END OF THE MADRID FESTIVITIES.

Departure of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

EDITOR HELPS THE ASSASSIN.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Madrid last evening.

King Alfonso and Queen Ena bade them a most cordial farewell at the station.

The Republican editor Nakens has been arrested in Madrid. He admitted having sheltered the perpetrator of the bomb outrage after it had taken place.

MURDER OF A FRENCHMAN AT TANGIER.

Strong Demands by the French Government.

AN INDEMNITY CLAIMED.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

France is sending two cruisers to Tangier to support her demands for reparation for the murder of a Frenchman named Charbonnier outside Tangier. The demands include the execution of the murderers and a heavy indemnity.

THE ATTACK ON AN EGYPTIAN POST.

A Local Disturbance.

DEPARTURE OF REINFORCEMENTS.

Forty Egyptians were killed in the attack on Talodi.

Major O'Connell with 240 Cavalry has left El-Obeid and other reinforcements are being sent. The disturbance is apparently purely local.

THE KAISER AT VIENNA.

A Day of Visiting.

The Kaiser to-day visited Count Goluchowski.

M. Ischirschky visited the Austrian and Hungarian premiers.

The two Emperors and their Ministers lunched at the German Embassy.

JAPANESE OFFICERS AT WINDSOR.

Luncheon with the King.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Twenty Japanese Naval officers lunched with the King and Queen at Windsor yesterday and inspected the Castle.

THE MEAT PACKING SCANDAL.

A Strong Denial.

A telegram from Washington states that Mr. Wilson, a leading packer, on behalf of the Chicago meat packers gave evidence before the House of Representatives Committee of Agriculture and denied the allegations made in Mr. Neill's report of the 5th inst.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Reply to Mr. Chamberlain.

RELIGION OR POLITICS?

Doctor Clifford, speaking at Chipperfield, in reply to Mr. Chamberlain's remarks at Highbury, said they would take care "Joey" did not get what he wanted. The Nonconformists would, he said, rather pass the Education Bill with the objectionable fourth clause than see the present Government go out.

CRICKET NEWS.

"Gentlemen" Beat Cambridge.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Grace's team of gentlemen has beaten Cambridge by 7 wickets at Cambridge.

Hants has beaten Derbyshire by 147 runs.

Middlesex has beaten Somerset by 320 runs.

Surrey has beaten Notts by 5 wickets.

The match between Warwick and Worcestershire was drawn.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION FOR 1905.

A Record Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7

The annual administrative report for Indian railways for the calendar year 1905 has been issued by the Railway Board. It states:—

709 miles were opened for traffic bringing the total up to 28,295, while 3,297 miles are under construction or sanctioned. The total outlay during the year was 37 crores 56 lakhs, the gross earnings exceeding those of previous year by 203 lakhs and the net earnings increased by 86 lakhs. The return on capital outlay was 6 per cent. or about the same as in 1904. The development of passenger traffic noticed in the last report continued during the year and larger number of pilgrims, native marriages parties, visitors to fairs, etc., were carried by railway. The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales also contributed to this development. The total number carried was 248 millions against 227 millions and earnings therefrom 1,273 lakhs against 1,176 lakhs. The number of third class passengers carried was more by 1,876 millions and the earnings therefrom by 79 lakhs. Other classes also showed satisfactory increases.

The aggregate tonnage of goods lifted during the year and earnings therefrom were 5,494 million tons and 2,620 lakhs respectively, an improvement over the previous year of 2·89 millions tons and 101 lakhs increase. In goods receipts the Bengal-Nagpur Railway earned 46 per cent, Rajputana-Maiwa 38 per cent. and the remainder was contributed principally by the Great Indian Peninsula, Madras, and Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway.

There was a large increase of ·61 million tons in grain and pulse, other than wheat and nearly 245,000 tons in cotton, but wheat declined by over one million tons. The output of coal from all the collieries rose to 8,430,000 tons and exports to Indian ports increased by 190,000 tons; while coal exported to places outside India increased by 247,800 tons. The improvement in traffic in coal carried by railway was due principally to the increase of 245 thousand tons recorded by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Owing to traffic from Sanctoria and Jherriah coal fields having been carried via the Adri Kharpur route instead of via Asonsol to Calcutta for shipment on the East Indian Railway the quantity carried increased by 169 thousand tons due to larger despatches for foreign Railways and for private factories.

The additional mileage worked, the larger traffic handled and the increase in train mileage run necessitated a corresponding increase in the working expenses and, although large sums were expended by the principal railways in renewing their permanent way and rolling stock and in strengthening bridges, the railways were worked during 1905 at a slightly higher percentage of gross earnings viz, 47 3/4 against 4 1/4 per cent in the previous year.

The financial result of the working of State and Guaranteed Railways was a net gain to the State of 263·85 lakhs of rupees; the largest yet obtained in any year. After meeting, in addition to expenses of working, all charges for interest on capital outlay by State and on capital raised by Companies and also the annuity payments for Railways purchased by State, including both interest and the portion that represents the redemption of capital. This is the sixth year in succession in which there has been a surplus. This surplus amounted to 362·13 lakhs.

THE BETTIAH RAJ CASE.

Application for Transfer Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

At the High Court to-day their Lordships Justices Pratt and Ormand delivered judgment in connection with the application for a transfer of what is known as the Bettiah Raj case from Saran to Mozufferpore. The suit was to obtain possession of the Bettiah Raj situated in the districts of Saran, Champaran and Mozufferpore. The grounds on which a transfer was sought were that there would be a saving of expense to the parties, while defence witnesses would not be inconvenienced in having to travel by rail from Mozufferpore to Champaran and that the bulk of documents to be called for from the Government Record Room were now deposited in the record room of the District Judge of Mozufferpore.

Having regard to the long period that has elapsed since the institution of the suit and to the fact that the suit was actually ripe for hearing last April their Lordships required a very strong case to be made out before they could consent to transfer the case for hearing to another district. The reasons for a transfer were not such as had suddenly arisen from the circumstances of the case, but existed from its inception. No proper case had been made out for a transfer and their Lordships accordingly refused the application.

ASSAULTING SALT VENDORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

At the High Court before their Lordships Justices Mitter and Holmwood the rule granted in the matter of Mohur Molla, petitioner, vs. Meerian and Rohim came on for hearing. It appeared that the complainants were selling Liverpool salt in Hat and the petitioner came and prevented them from selling in that particular part of Hat; snatched away a pair of scales and weights from each of the complainants and assaulted one of the salt vendors, who ran away and complained to the Sub-Deputy Magistrate who held a local enquiry and found the weights and scales. He admitted taking them away but said he did so to enforce obedience to his order. In the lower Court the accused waived all objections to the two cases of two complainants being tried jointly which was accordingly done, with the result that he was convicted and fined Rs. 40 and Rs. 10. Their Lordships after hearing both sides reserved judgment.

BURMA MAIL WRECKED.

Many Killed.

EMBANKMENT SUBSIDES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 7.

News was received yesterday in Rangoon of a serious accident to the Mandalay Down Mail train, which left Toungoo all well, and was either arriving at or leaving Oktwin for Rangoon, when, through erosion or subsidence of the embankment, the engine and four waggons were derailed and thrown down the enbankment. Details are very meagre at present, but it seems that several passengers are more or less injured and the driver and engine staff seriously injured. On information reaching Toungoo, a special train left immediately with medical aid and a break-down gang to clear the road. Through communication was not expected to be restored till late last evening.

A transhipping train, which was sent from Pyuntaza to take passengers from the derailed Mandalay Mail train, arrived here at 6-40 yesterday evening. Four Burma Military policemen and a Chinaman were found to be injured, but none of them very seriously. The driver of the mail, Mr. Samuel, and a native fireman were scalded, the latter severely, while the guard, Mr. Thompson, received cuts about the face. These three have been put into Toungoo Hospital. Official intimation received here is to the effect that eight third class passengers have been wounded along with the train staff, i. e., the guard, driver and fireman; also that the accident was caused by some fishplates giving way.

THE APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

Rain has extended as far North as Bombay, but the fall only amounts to 0·43 of an inch and all along the West Coast, the rainfall is very light for time of year.

RAIN IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 7.

A good deal of damage was done by yesterday's storm. The lightning struck the Dead House in the compound of the Sassoon Hospital and a slight damage was done. One inch and 86 cents were gauged in the Sassoon Hospital and 3 inches 82 cents in the Yerrowda Observatory, and to-day it was another warm day, the weather being very close. But in the evening thick clouds gathered and it commenced to rain steadily. There was not so much of thunder and lightning.

RAIN STORM AT NASIK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JUNE 7.

A storm passed over Nasik yesterday, and again to-day. 40 cents of rain fell yesterday, and 47 cents this afternoon. It is still very sultry.

THE BARISAL APPEAL.

Partially Successful.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, JUNE 6.

Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee's appeal against his conviction and sentence on the contempt case has been upheld. The Crown did not press for maintenance of the conviction under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, but pressed for a conviction under the Police Act. The Judge ordered, the District Magistrate to further examine the D. S. P. on some points arising out of his evidence and also to ascertain from the D. S. P. under what law he was acting.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Athletic Meeting to be Held at Agra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

The next annual athletic gathering of the Imperial Service Troops will be held at Agra, thus permitting of all States being represented.

PROMOTION OF MAJOR ADAM.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

Major Adam, Military Secretary to Lord Minto, has been granted the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

IMPROVING SIMLA.

Grant for Internal Affairs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

It has been decided to allot one lakh and twenty-three thousand rupees to the Municipal Committee, out of the twenty lakhs granted from the Imperial funds for the extension of Simla. This sum will be devoted to the requirements of the Committee for what may be described as internal improvements.

ARRIVALS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

Sir Harold, Lady and Miss Deane have arrived at Simla, from Peshawar and are the guests of the Viceroy at Viceregal Lodge.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

Mr. F. C. W. Dover, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department vice Mr. G. H. Lemaistre on privilege leave.

Mr. W. C. Hickie, Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, in addition to his own duties.

Babu B. C. Gosh, Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway, is transferred to the office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr. J. Moran, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

There were 7,886 plague seizures and 7,027 deaths throughout India during the week ending June 2nd. The deaths in the larger Provinces were. Bombay and Sind 437, Madras 6, Bengal 93, United Provinces 165, Punjab 6,152, Burma 83, Central Provinces 1, Central India 3, Rajputana 2, and Kashmir 75. The total number of deaths was 633 less than last week.

BILLIARD MARKER FORGING A CHEQUE.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 7.

The case against Mohulal Singh alias Ramcharan Singh, a billiard marker in the R. E. Mess at Kirkee, was called before Mr. Kincaid, the Sessions Judge, the accused being charged with forging a cheque of Rs. 24 drawn by Mrs. Bromfield and payable to the Honorary Secretary of the Connaught Boat Club by making a false endorsement on the back of the cheque and false fraudulently and dishonestly using the same as genuine. The accused got hold of the cheque and cashed it with one Virchand Panachand, a banker at Kirkee who paid one rupee less as discount. The banker sent the cheque to the Bombay Bank, but the clerk in the bank refused to cash it saying the endorsement was irregular. Afterwards he took the cheque to the Honorary Secretary of the Boat Club for getting the endorsement corrected. The Secretary told the banker that the signature and endorsement were false. The shroff found out the marker who paid the money back and was handed over to the police. The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FAR EAST.

CONTROL OF THE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

Disquieting Lack of News.

GREAT WAR REVIEW AT TOKIO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, MAY 18.

THE question of the appointment of the High Commissioners of the Customs is being seriously discussed by the Diplomatic Body in Peking. The Foreign Ministers, are busily considering how to deal with the situation which has arisen but as their interests conflict co-operation is impossible. The British and American Ministers have lodged protests with the Waiwupu, on the ground that the appointments deprive Sir Robert Hart of his powers. The German and French Ministers regard the matter coldly. It is stated in mandarin circles that the Waiwupu sent a despatch on the 11th instant to the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, explaining the reason of the appointment of Their Excellencies Tieh Liang and Tiang Shao-yi over the Customs Service, as High Commissioner and Vice-Commissioner, respectively. The dispatch stated that the Decree was called for by the fact of Sir Robert Hart's approaching return to England on account of old age and chronic illness, and that if any other foreigner were to be appointed to succeed him in the Inspectorate-General, trouble was apprehended. It was, however, declared that there would be no change in the machinery of the service and that the Commissioners of Customs were to continue in office as hitherto, but with the proviso that they were to be under the control of the new High Commissioners.

It is regrettable that in a matter which of necessity causes such interest, mixed with a certain amount of anxiety, as the future control of the Imperial Maritime Customs the actual information available is still of a meagre description. Since the promulgation of the very brief Imperial Decree no further direct intimation has come from the Chinese Government. Until one knows definitely the nature of the protests that have been made, and whether they are in the nature principally of demands for information, or are lodged as serious objections on knowledge already obtained, it is difficult to draw any just conclusion. The "North China Herald" writing on the subject says there is no cause whatever for supposing that the entire Customs organisation, which has been built up with infinite pains into the most efficient branch of the Chinese Government service will be allowed to collapse at the mere issuing of an Imperial Decree. The more advanced Chinese are no doubt, looking to the time when they will be able to manage all branches of their own affairs including their Customs service, but so long as practically the entire revenue derived from this source is pledged for the repayment of foreign loans, the Powers cannot allow any possibility of its lapsing from efficiency, and that it would degenerate if the directly controlling power were in other than foreign hands there can no question whatever. Therein lies the danger if danger there is, in the changes proposed. If the two High Commissioners are to fill only the functions hitherto exercised by the Waiwupu, there is a possible advantage even in the transfer of authority; but that they are to attempt in any way to supersede the Inspector-General cannot at present be entertained as a practical step. There is nothing whatever in the Imperial Decree to intimate that such a move is in contemplation and the Chinese themselves would be the first to suffer were it possible of execution.

To cite the case of the Korean Customs and the retirement of Mr. McLeavy Brown is, of course, entirely beside the mark. Korea, has fallen into the strong hands of Japan, and it was inevitable therefore that the control of its Customs should also be in Japanese hands, as they would undoubtedly have fallen into Russian hands had the recent war taken another course. There is, fortunately, no longer any immediate fear of China coming under the domination of any one Power, or of being carved up into sections. She has the strong guarantee of the Anglo-Japanese alliance that her integrity will be preserved and that every opportunity will be given her to work out her own salvation. That she will make mistakes in experimenting is inevitable, but the same benevolent influences which are ready to support her in the path of progress towards complete national freedom will, in her interest as well as in their own, see to it that she makes no such fatal blunder as to tamper yet with the internal machinery of her Customs service.

THE REVIEW AT TOKIO.

The last of the great national displays which have been aimed to mark the triumphant ending of the war took place on the 30th of April on the Aoyama Parade Ground, Tokio. A grander sight had never before been witnessed in the country; for it brought into view, in one mass, over thirty thousand officers and men, horse and foot, commanded by the doughty Marshal Marquis Oyama himself. All Tokio was crowded by foreign tourists and provincial visitors, eager to catch a glimpse of the celebration

The Imperial coach in full state left the Palace gate followed by those of the Crown Prince, Admiral Prince and Princess Arisugawa, Captain Prince and Princess Higashi Fushimi, Commander Prince and Princess Fushimi, and Commander Prince Yamashina; all, military Princes being present on the review ground. On the arrival of the Emperor a military balloon was sent up from the west of the ground and at the same time the national anthem was struck up by a band. The Imperial cortege, to which General Prince Fushimi and Lieut.-General Prince Wihwa of Korea in the same carriage were added, amidst the blare of hundreds of trumpets, immediately drove into the ground to inspect the troops, who had taken up their position in three lines, facing the north. The infantry, forming in skeleton battalions of about 200 men each, occupied the front, stretching for a distance of fully two miles. On the right rear the artillery was arranged (17 batteries), on the left rear the cavalry, and in the front of the centre a massed band of about 120 instruments. His Imperial Majesty the Commander-in-Chief, followed by all the other Imperial carriages, drove down the front of the line from east to west, then passed back between the battalions, and then drove along in front of the artillery and cavalry, reaching the saluting point at about half-past ten. Almost before the Imperial equipage had taken up its final position, the battalions had formed into regiments, and the march past commenced, the cavalry following the infantry and the artillery bringing up the rear.

The Imperial cortege, as it made the rounds, was followed by a brilliant group of higher military officers, among whom rode Colonel Hume of the British Embassy, the only foreign attache who had a place in the procession.

Marshal Oyama reported to His Majesty the number of the troops present: 2124 officers and 29,079 rank and file, a total of 31203. The number of the regiments participating in the review was 119, representing thirteen domestic Divisions and some other independent bodies. The four divisions in Manchuria and Korea were represented by their commander and adjutants. The Guards Infantry was created in January, 1874, and the newest are those organised during the late war. It is also noticeable that the balloon corps, which was first introduced into actual warfare in Port Arthur and in Manchuria, participated in the review and the procession. The men-of-war, mooring off Shinagawa, near Tokio in connection with the Imperial requiem mass for the war victims from the 1st May, fired salutes of one hundred and one guns at the time of the Emperor's departure from the Palace for the review ground on Monday morning.

THE PROCESSION.

The triumphant review was followed by a procession. Marshal Oyama on horseback led the procession with General Baron Kodama behind. Next came General Kawamura, ex-Army Commanders with their staff, and expeditionary military Princes. Regimental colours, generally torn off after a series of battles, were invariably and respectfully saluted by the people packing either side of the procession route, which extended over about four miles. The total mileage of the procession was about ten miles and it lasted until after sunset.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AURANGABAD, June 5.

To relieve the dull monotony of the place, the Military Authorities are organising some sports which happen to come at a most opportune moment. During the current week, a Wrestling Match was brought off in the lines of the 73rd Carnatic Infantry, the combatants being private Meeran Shariff of the Infantry and the other, Abdulla, a wellknown athlete of the City. The conditions of the combat were that the conqueror should receive all the gate money, which amounted to a pretty round sum. In the contest the city-man proved victorious. In the second encounter, however, the scales turned and the victor became the vanquished. There was much applause from the spectators, among whom were many prominent European officials, and it is satisfactory to record that every thing passed off most agreeably.

Among the deaths of the week has to be recorded that of Mr. Ganpat Singh, the General Abkari Contractor of Aurangabad District, who was reputed to be a millionaire. He expired after only a few days illness, the chief cause being attributed to cancer. His funeral was very largely attended, all the liquor vendors of the Cantonment, City and Lunder's Bazaar, making it their special duty to close their shops, so as to enable them to pay their last respects to the memory of the deceased by being present.

There are no signs of any rain here at present, owing to which there is a considerable dearth of fodder for the cattle, which are suffering very much. Their owners are endeavouring to part with them, even at great loss to themselves. But even on this condition, purchasers cannot be readily found, so that they are now proving absolutely white elephants to their hapless owners. However news has just arrived of a copious downpour at a village called Birkin, on the Pyton road, some sixteen miles from here. So heavy was the timely fall that all the streams and small rivers overflowed, so that the villagers are the envy of all their surrounding neighbours. To ameliorate the present tension, the Nizam's Government is making very considerable Taccavi advances to responsible persons in almost every village for the sinking of wells and improvement of other sources of water supply. Taking a cue therefrom the Rev. J. Throne of the C. M. S. Mission here, is also sending some pecuniary aid to several villages in this District, in which many of his scattered flock reside.

Owing to two fatal cases of plague having occurred in the old Battery Lines here last year, while the 98th Infantry were occupying it, orders have now been received to demolish the buildings. All the wood work has been set on fire, the tiles broken up and the walls razed to the ground. These lines were originally built by the Nizam's Government at an approximate cost of over twelve thousand rupees. Some of the chief buildings, such as Stores, Guarded, Ordnance, Stables, etc., are in the occupation of the 73rd Carnatic Infantry, but are not quite sufficient for their accommodation.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JUNE 5.

THE great heat continues to increase, the temperature being 117° in shade. At Jetalsar 113°, while at Veraval it is 93° This place is a summer resort where Political officers and railway officers go in the sultry seasons.

Mr. E. Sanjana has been again appointed as the Revenue Commissioner of the Bhownagar State. This gentleman when first engaged had put the Department on a basis which reflected great credit on his part, and the system which he had introduced corresponded exactly with those of Government. He has been a Government pensioner having served as Assistant Collector in Sholapur district.

A dead body was found by a gangar a little way up the railway. It was brought down to Vavdi Station where a post mortem examination was held, and marks of violence were revealed. A verdict of murder was given.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

Capt. Gardner, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, is selected for employment with the Egyptian Army.

Lieut. H.S. Elliot, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps and posted to Command the 2nd Mule Corps at Quetta.

Lieut. Browne, 58th Rifles, is selected for appointment as Reserve Officer in the Southern Waziristan Militia.

Capt. Watkin, 4th Hussars, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate till the 30th of September next.

LIFE IN THE SOUTHERN SEAS.

LECTURE BY MR. OLIVER BAINBRIDGE.

At the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday night a lecture on the South Sea Islands was given by Mr. Oliver Bainbridge, the well-known traveller and ethnologist. The small hall, in which the lecture was given, was full, which, considering that this is about the worst time of the year for entertainments, is in itself a tribute to the personality and reputation of the lecturer. The various scenes to which Mr. Bainbridge visually took his audience were made the subject of some interesting magic lantern pictures, and a very instructive evening was spent. Mr. Bainbridge has a clear enunciation, a terse style of diction, and a ready wit, and having commanded the hotel boys "to close a few hundred of those doors and windows" (the night being stormy) he took his audience straight away to Maori-land, among the funny things described being the nose-rubbing salutation in vogue there. Mr. Bainbridge had to nose-nose, of course, and he has curious memories of the process. The island of Fiji provided the lecturer with some tit-bits of his humour, and he then described the Black Jews, whom he discovered on an island at the mouth of the Fly River, in the Gulf of Papua, British New Guinea. His theory concerning this strange people is that they belonged originally to one of the persecuted branches of the Israelitish race, and having left their natural home, were shipwrecked and cast upon the island where their descendants remain to this day. Mr. Bainbridge is well worth listening to, for such knowledge as he imparts, when gained orally sticks in the memory for years, although the same matter acquired from books is often forgotten in a month.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Two matches will be played to-day in connection with the above League. On the Cooperage the City Club will meet the Rovers while on the Oval the Royal Artillery will draw conclusions with the Parel Gymkhana. It is hoped that the weather will permit of both the matches being played out.

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. FILIPPO-ARTELLI.

The following passengers proceed to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "Filippo-Artelli" to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7 at 9 a. m. Dock passengers must be at the Princess Dock, Dissinfection station, Frere Road, with all their luggage and kit at 7 a. m.:—Cavazzani Mr. C. A. Gerdes Mr. A. F. Scholl Mr. A. Tehirkine Mr. S., Vita Mr. S. and Wagener Mr. C. E.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

On Youth and Age.

DRESS AT KEMPTON PARK.

WOMEN AND TIPS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

THEY say that the present generation has lost all decent reverence for age. That grey hairs are no longer a title to respect, or wrinkles considered a proof of wisdom. That, in fact, the exuberantly and excessively youthful world has quite forgotten what befell the little boys who mocked at the old age of certain Hebrew prophet. There is a good deal of truth in all this. Neither in society nor in business nor in the printed word is the old reverence paid to age. Old folks' way are apt to be laughed at, old folks' wisdom scorned. It is not a comely manifestation of modern manners and moder thought.

But it is partly the fruit of the old folks themselves. They are so apt to insist on the unessential to magnify little matters of taste into great question of principle. The precise way in which dinner was served fifty years ago is not necessarily the only way of which good and moral people can approve. The form of address and superscription our grand-fathers used to their letters is not guaranteed by any eternal law of the universe. Old people are fond of thinking that there is high virtue in maintaining the manners and customs, the luncheon hour and the luncheon fare, the thrilling drawing-room amusements to which they were accustomed in their distant youth. Whereas these things are not even distantly connected with any immutable principle of rightsousness. The desirable, the sensible state is surely to have certain habits in all these things, to be wont to take your lunch at about the same time every day, because it saves trouble and thought, but not to make a religion of it—not to be unduly disturbed because your married daughter prefers her lunch an hour later, or whist instead of bridge. The real wisdom of old age is to be able to adapt oneself without discomfort to all sorts of different habits and manners.

But no reasonable person will deny that youth is rather aggravating. Youth is so much impressed by the discoveries of to-day that it forgets that yesterday knew anything. Youth conceives that telephones and motor-cars and all these other inventions that have added so much to the peace and quietness of mankind have created a new heaven and a new earth. Consequently that the opinions of old folks about anything at all have ceased to be considerable—are, in fact, of much less value than the brilliant judgment of master or miss in her teens. Which is an interesting but irritating fallacy. It is, of course, perfectly true that with all the recent changes in the organisation of society, business, and finance, with the great advance in mechanical inventions, the conditions of human life have changed immensely in the last generation. But human life itself has not changed much. Men and women, their characters and motives, remain considerably the same. It is, after all, men and women who are the hardest things in the world to understand, and the things best worth understanding. Now men and women are just those things which old folks, if they have kept their eyes open and their heads clear, ought to know more about than the young.

It must be rather interesting to be a prince in Korea. A good deal less interesting to be anyone else. Communications from Seoul state that a "law has been proclaimed prohibiting the marriage of all Koreans until the consort of the Crown Prince has been nominated." No doubt this secures his Highness as wide a field of choice as possible. But some Koreans may be hoping that he will not take too long to make up his mind.

The first day of the Spring Meeting at Kempton Park is usually not so well attended as the second, but the year proved the exception to the rule, for there was a goodly crowd in the club stand and other enclosures. It had been expected that his Majesty would attend the races, and this expectation was verified shortly after half past one, when his Majesty arrived in a motor-car, accompanied by Lord Farquhar. As a rule, one sees some very smart toilettes at Kempton Park, not a few ladies wearing trailing voile gowns of various shades, whilst others appear in the ever-serviceable tailor-made. Hats were of all shapes, sizes, and colours, and boas of different-tinted ostrich feathers, or, it may be, ruffled chiffon and occasionally a long stole of ermine, sable, or beaver tended to show that summer weather had not yet really arrived. Costumes varied greatly in colour, though it must be confessed that blue in light and dark shades were most in favour. Browns, too, ranging from pale cinnamon and ochre to a rich shade of chocolate, were also greatly in vogue, but the pale pastel materials of a season or so ago were not so much in evidence. Every now and then one would happen on a startling geranium-red costume, or it may be an ochre of the shade that the Parisians are so addicted to just now, and they looked somewhat garish.

Lady Berkely Paget wore a coat and skirt of black and white striped cloth, the white lines being almost invisible. She wore a black toque trimmed with a black aigrette, and in her coat was fastened a bright rose pink carnation, and a scarf of pale Parma violet chiffon was twisted round her neck. Lady de Trafford appeared in a rather full shade of violet cloth, with a jabot of a lighter shade of Parma violet, a long white fur boa was worn round the neck, and her hat of violet straw was trimmed with shaded irises and mauve and white blossoms a great cluster of dark velvet bows being worn at the back of the hat. Mrs. Hwfa Williams looked extremely well in one of the various shades of ochre coloured cloth, with revers of a lighter shade almost getting in to tawny orange. The Hon. Mrs. Albert Petre wore blue cloth striped with black silk fancy braid and a toque of old rose straw trimmed with feathers of a richer shade of crimson. Mrs. Neumann and her sister, with whom the King conversed during the afternoon, were well but quietly dressed, Mrs. Neumann appearing in dark blue, with a dark blue toque trimmed with the plumage of a paraqueet in shades varying in green, crimson, and yellow; her sister chose a gown of very small blue-and-white check, with a black crinoline straw toque trimmed with cherrycoloured velvet and feathers.

Among the many sins laid to our charge is that of meanness where tips are concerned. A woman, it is said, never gives a cabman too much or a porter more than she absolutely has to give. One wonders, therefore, how this charge "squares" with the recent attack on women tipping the servants at clubs. Of course, it is contrary to all rule to give money to the officials at these institutions; and, it is so absolutely needless to do so, it surely goes to prove that women are not, after all, the mean creatures they are usually said to be. Naturally, being a woman, I incline to the opinion that my sex is maligned in this respect, as in many others. The average woman has not the same power to disburse money as man. He is the purse-bearer, as a rule; even when he is not he is reckless, she of a more prudent nature. The undergraduate with a couple of hundred a year is generous to cabmen, a very Croesus to all appearances when he has to tip, and unsparing of luxuries for himself; while his sister will think twice about taking a cab, deny herself small pleasures, and will count the cost before accepting an invitation, because as a matter of fact she generally has more to do with her money, and does not care to spend it all on herself. Now that women are so much more independent than they were aforetime, they have naturally learned how to get attention and made their way smooth.

In farcical comedies a facility for mendacity is always accepted as a masculine characteristic. Mr. Hawtrey has made it a positive fine art, and there is not a man on either side of the Atlantic who, having heard his glib farcical fibs, has not devoutly wished some power would give him the same gift of

put to practical use. Men do not lie successfuly as a rule. When they do so, it seems, the poor things are obvious degenerates. A medical expert has just been delivering his opinion on this subject, and he lays it down as a fact that when what he euphemistically calls the tendency to misrepresentation is developed to its highest degree in man, it may be invariably taken as a sign that he is of a morbid nature. Heapless man cannot even plead, therefore, when he is detected in his misrepresentations, that he was unconsciously mendacious and did'nt know why he said such a thing because he thereby gives himself away as degenerate. Clearly, if he can only be persuaded to believe that it is not a copy-book axiom, he is on surest ground when he tells the truth. Woman, apparently, are not included in this medical dictum. Are we to assume that even the normal woman is mendacious?

Every woman has a craze to be her own gardener nowadays. She fancies herself perpetually pruning roses in picturesque pinafores, and dreams of delightful tangles of rainbow-tinted flowers to make an effective background for herself. It is only fair, however, to say that we have taken our horticulture very seriously, as the multitude of manuals that have appeared on this subject surely go to prove. The majority of these, however, presuppose the amateur gardener to have unlimited land and money and the richest of soil to work upon. It is quite a relief therefore to come on a couple of handbooks designed to aid and abet the possessor of a humble suburban garden in his or her ambition to have a miniature Kew. The first of these, "Pictorial Gardening" (published by Messrs. Methuen & Co.), by confessed amateur, Mr. George Millin, sows the seed, so to say, of the desire to have an artistic and unconventional garden, while it likewise gives many practical hints; the other, "The Small Garden Beautiful," by Mr. A. C. Curtis (published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, & Co.), actually tells one how to make it so, what to plant, and how to cunningly lay out small spaces. Armed with both these fascinating works, one feels that nothing should be impossible. Cat, soot, London sparrows, unpromising soil, are all terrors that need no longer appeal one. What has been done within three miles of the House of Commons is most temptingly described and illustrated in the first of these works: how each one may proceed step by step to horticultural perfection is set forth in simplest fashion in Mr. Curtis's volume, which will henceforth be indispensable to every amateur gardener.

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE AND WATER TROUGHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the long Agenda for the business to be brought before the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on the 14th instant, there are two items on which I beg to draw the attention of the corporators. The first is to ask the sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,050 to continue till the end of February next the service of 25 boys to remove refuse from roads in the Fort and Esplanade. When first the sanction of the Corporation was asked to engage these boys, it was on account of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales and gradually it will now take the shape of a permanent charge. I do not grudge this charge if it was equitably incurred, what strikes me most is that why should the Corporation show favouritism to any particular part of the city. Do the Corporators believe that the other parts of the city need no such cleaning, or do they think the lives of the people of the other parts of the city are less valuable than those of the people in the Fort and Esplanade Road. Instead of sanctioning the grant demanded, I think it would be more advisable to spend the sum in keeping in good order those parts of the city which are sadly neglected in point of Sanitary cleanliness. I will now call the attention of the Corporators to the other item on the Agenda which requires the sanction to a grant of Rs. 2,400 to meet the cost of providing eight public water troughs for animals. Before sanctioning the grant will any Corporator (I call upon Mr. Lakhamsi Napoo particularly) enquire if the already existing water troughs do daily supply the wants of the poor thirsty animals. Out of the numerous troughs in different parts of Bombay there are three which are almost daily noticed by me and from personal observation I could say that there is no water at all to be found in the troughs, during the hotest part of the day. It has been a very painful sight for me, to witness the poor animals thrusting their heads eagrly into the troughs to quench their thirst and draw back their heads disappointedly on account of there being no water in the trough. Even this morning when I passed the water trough on Argyle Road near the Iron Mart, I found, to my great regret that the trough was quite empty and as dry as the earth we walk upon. This particular trough has a curious history on the Argyle Road. The Port Trustees, had, at the request and at the expense of a well known native firm erected in the seventies, a large cattle trough, the Municipality up to about a year ago kept the trough regularly and copiously supplied with water free of any charge. About a year or so ago the Municipality without consulting the wishes of either of the Port Trustees (on whose ground the trough had been erected) or the donors of the trough pulled out the original trough and erected in its place water taps with surrounding walls and adjoining one of the walls they constructed a small trough for the animals which is always to be found empty. When the donors of the trough drew the attention of the Port Trustees at the change introduced in the trough by the Municipality, the Port Trustees at once brought this to the notice of that body and raised their voice against the change effected without their sanction. The Municipality then submitted a plan as far back as September last for the approval of the change intended to be effected in the trough, the Port Trustees passed on the same to the donors of the trough who at once showed their approval and requested the Port Trustees to see that the trough was at once altered according to the place furnished by the Municipality. It is very much to be regretted that although it is nearly ten months since the plan had been approved, the trough has not yet been altered as requested, I now take the instance of the cattle trough in Dongri Street or Bhat Bazar erected by the late Mr. Kessowji Naik and his son at a cost of Rs. 23 000. This trough also is always found empty thus frustrating the object for which it had been constructed. The cattle trough at the junction of the Frere and Mint roads is also in a better condition at day time when the water is most needed by the poor animals it is not to be found. I have however in the case of this trough noticed there is some water in it during night and early in the morning which is used by the people to wash their bodies and linen. Sir I may mention that the sanction to be obtained for the eight troughs is for a very insignificant sum and if the Municipality were to give an assurance of a free sight and free and regular supply of water, there is no lack of charity in Bombay and people would be found who would gladly contribute several times over the sum for which the sanction is sought.—Yours &c.

M. B. M.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	3
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	17
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	10
Total	15	14	118
Total plague deaths to date	133	150	297,2570
Same date last year	25	30	131

SMALL-POX.
Attacks. Deaths.
0 0

CHOLERA.
Attacks. Deaths.
2 2

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

THE following are among the season reports for the week ending 5th June:—

KARACHI.

Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee 20 3-4 per cent. at Karachi and 9 per cent. less than normal in the district.

LARKANA.

Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee 25 per cent. less than normal.

HYDERABAD.

Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee 25 per cent. at Hyderabad and 20 per cent. less than normal in the district.

KAIRA.

Price of fodder Rs. 3 per 100 bundles. Price of grain purchaseable per rupee 25 per cent. and in Cambay 18 per cent. less than normal.

THANA.

Quantity of rice purchaseable per rupee 2·6 per cent. and of hill-millets 30 per cent. less than normal.

KOLABA.

Price of rice at Allbag 9 seers 2 chataks per rupee Price of fodder in Khalapur petha 50 per cent. above normal.

KANARA.

Quantity of rice purchaseable per rupee 33 per cent. and of hill-millets 28 per cent. less than normal. Price of hay 4 3-4 and of rice-straw 10 annas respectively per 100 bundles.

KHANDESH.

Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee 28·2 per cent. less than normal.

NASIK.

Demand for labour sufficient and ordinary works afford employment. Wages of ordinary labour normal. Emigrants returning. No wandering or emigration. Condition of field labourers, cultivators, weavers and artisans fair. Cholera prevalent in several talukas. No emaciation. Takavi and grant-ed for fodder, for purchase of bullocks being for improvement of water-supply.

AHMEDNAGAR.

More rain needed. Lands being prepared for next season. Cattle deteriorating in condition and want of plough bullocks felt in Rahuri taluka. Useless animals being sold off. Prices half the normal in Parner, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas. Demand for Government grass growing keen; about 425,000 lbs. sold during week. Price of kadbi Rs. 17 to Rs. 20 and of local grass Rs. 13 to Rs. 20 per 1,000 lbs. Water-supply deficient. Measures for its improvement in progress. Water in irrigation channels and well running short. Grain being imported from Moglai, Berars and other places and the supply sufficient. Prices generally steady. Price of jowari varying from 13 seers 14 chataks at Shevgaon to 11 seers 4 chataks at Shrigonda and of bajri from 11 seers 13 chataks at Parner, to 9 seers 8 chataks at Akola. Quantity purchaseable 50 to 40 per cent, less than normal. Condition of cultivators and agriculturs labourers growing worse especially in the Akola Dange. About 1,500 emigrants returned during week chiefly to Kopargaon, Nevasa, and Karjat talukas. Distress gradually increasing. People on relief generally in good condition and relief measures adequate. Public health generally good except for cholera in eight talukas. Sanitary measures for checking it in progress. Daily wage of ordinary labour 2 to 2 1-2 annas. Takavi being advanced for purchase of fodder, deepening wells and constructing tals.

POONA.

Pressing of sugarcane in progress. Spreading and burning of rab materials and preparation of lands for next season continues. Fodder supply and agricultural stock deficient and advances made for purchase of bullocks. Government grass-depots closed. Arrangements being made to purchase grass locally for granting as takavi. Water-supply generally deficient. Steps being taken for its improvement, but attempts unsuccessful owing to general lowness of water level. Water in irrigation tanks, channels and wells low. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices stationary. Quantity purchaseable 40 per cent. less than normal. Price of bajri at Poona 9 1-3, of jowari 10 1-3, of rice 8 and of wheat 8 1-3 seers per rupee. Price of kadbi 63 and of grass 83 lbs. per rupee. Price of grain for calculating famine wage 22 lbs. per rupee. Wages of ordinary labour from 1 to 4 annas. No aimless wandering. Small agriculturists and labourers have come to end of their resources. People do not resort freely to relief works. Emigrants returning in small numbers. Distress gradually increasing. No emaciation. Public health generally good. Cholera disappearing. Ramdial measures still in progress. Tagai being granted freely. Suspensions of land revenue and tagai granted in affected parts.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week 45 cents at Barsi, 49 cents at Karmala and 1 inch at Maisiras. Irrigated sugarcane and garden crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of garden crops fair. Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock sufficient for the present. Condition of cattle fair in Sholapur, Barsi and Maisiras talukas and Akalkot State, and deteriorating elsewhere. Fodder getting scarce. Price of kadbi nearly four times the normal and it is being imported from Moglai. Thirty thousand pounds of Government grass sold during week. Supply of drinking water running short throughout the district. Steps being taken for its improvement. Water in irrigation tanks and wells diminishing. Prices rising in Barsi, Madha, Karmala and Pandharpur talukas. Price of jowari at Sholapur 13 seers 11 chataks and of bajri 12 seers 14 chataks per rupee. Quantity of grain purchaseable 35 to 50 per cent. less than normal. Condition of small agriculturists and agricultural labourers generally fair. Emigrants returning. Condition of paupers deteriorating and gratuitous relief being extended. Distress gradually increasing in Maisiras and Pandharpur talukas. No emaciation or wandering noticed. Condition of weavers and artisans good to fair. Daily wages of unskilled labour 3 to 2 annas. Liberal grants of takavi for fodder and water being made. Suspensions of land revenue granted.

SATARA.

Eighteen cents of rain during week at Man. Lands being prepared for next season. Condition of cattle not good in affected parts. Supply of fodder insufficient in eastern talukas, kadbi being brought into them from outside. Prices 45 to 85 lbs. per rupee. Water-supply running short grants made for its improvement. Water in irrigation tanks and canals deficient. Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee 55 per cent. less than normal, average price 9 seers 14 chataks per rupee. Price of grain for calculating famine wage 19 lbs. Grain imported freely. Public health good except for plague in a few villages of one taluka, small-pox in two and cholera more or less in all talukas. Takavi loans granted for purchase of fodder. Condition of cultivators good in western talukas and fair in eastern talukas. Daily wage of ordinary labour 2 1-2 annas generally. No signs of emaciation or aimless wandering.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 10 cents at Bijapur, 1 inch 10 cents at Indi, 2 inches 88 cents at Badami, 45 cents at Bagalcot, 39 cents at Bilgi, 3 cents at Bagevadi, 28 cents at Hungund, 2 inches 14 cents at Jath, and 60 cents at Daphlapur. Sowing commenced in Bagevadi, Bagalcot and Badami taluka. Lands being prepared for next season. Locusts causing slight damage to leaves of trees in Badami taluka. Agricultural stock adequate. Condition of cattle fair except in Bijapur, Badami and Bagalcot talukas, Bilgi petha and Jath and Daphlapur States. Cattle continue to be sold at low price except in Bijapur taluka and Daphlapur State, where they are sold at normal price owing to demand from Moglai and other places. Fodder-supply running short and price of kadbi high in Indi and Bijapur talukas and Jath and Daphlapur States. Nearly 100,000 pounds of pressed grass sold during week. Water-supply improved by recent rain in some places, but still scarce in others. Water in irrigation tanks and wells not sufficient. Prices at Bijapur—Jowari 12, bajri 12, rice 8 1-2, wheat 9 and kadbi 35 seers per rupee. Quantity purchaseable 49 to 47 per cent. less than normal. Exports and imports continue. Stocks sufficient for two to four months. Emigrants returning. Demand for labour low. Work started by takavi recipients and other well-to-do people afford considerable employment to labourers. Ordinary wages varying from 1 to 2½ annas. Condition of town population fair, but that of cultivators and field labourers growing worse. Distress though not acute is increasing. Not much wandering noticed. No influx of foreigners. Condition of labourers on relief works fair. Relief measures adequate. Public health good, though small-pox and cholera prevalent in some villages. Takavi for various purposes granted liberally. No signs of emaciation.

BELGAUM.

Sixty-four cents of rain during week at Sampgaon. Sowing of rice retarded for want of rain. Sugarcane and minor crops in fair condition in Belgaum, Khanapur and Sampgaon talukas and Chandgad petha but need rain. Planting and pressing of sugarcane in progress. Locusts lingering in parts of Parasgad taluka. Lands being prepared for next season. Condition of cattle deteriorating in Athni taluka. Fodder-supply scarce in Chikodi, Gokak, Athni and Parasgad talukas. Price of kadbi 114 lbs. and of local grass 128 lbs. per rupee. Water supply sufficient except in parts of Khanapur, Athni, Gokak and Chikodi talukas. Steps being taken for its improvement. Quantity of grain purchaseable 37 per cent. less than normal. Price of rice 7 1-2 of jowari 11, of bajri 11 1-2 and of wheat 7 seers per rupee. Condition of agriculturists and artisans fair. Demand for labour insufficient in Athni taluka and Murgod petha. Labourers get employment in deepening wells, constructing embankments and other field work. Daily wages 1 to 3 annas. Emigrants slowly returning. People on relief in good condition and measures adequate. No aimless wandering. No signs of emaciation. Public health fair except for cholera and small-pox in two talukas. Tagai being given for fodder and for deepening wells.

DHARWAR.

Rain during week 40 cents at Mundargi, 12 cent. at Ranebennur and 1 inch 25 cents at Savanur. More rain needed Sowing of rice retarded in Dharwar, Bankapur, Hangal and Kalghatgi talukas. Lands being prepared for next season. Locusts lingering in Kalghatgi taluka. Agricultural stock adequate. Cattle in fair condition and sufficient for the present. Fodder generally deficient and being imported from neighbouring districts. Price of kadbi Rs. 1-5 and of grass 12 annas per 100 lbs. and above three times the normal. Eighteen thousand pounds of Government grass sold during week. Drinking water sufficient except in parts of Hubli, Bankapur, Hangal and Kod talukas, Nargund petha and in Dharwar town. Water in Irrigation canals and tanks generally exhausted. Stocks of grain sufficient. Quantity of grain purchaseable 43 per cent, less than normal. Price of rice at Dharwar 8 seers 12 chataks and of jowari 12 seers 15 chataks per rupee. Condition of cultivators agricultural labourers, weavers and artisans generally fair. Public health good except for small-pox in three talukas and cholera in one. Demand for labour met by Local Board, irrigation tank and other private works. Wages of agricultural labourers 1 to 4 annas per day. No signs of emaciation. Scarcity prevails in Nargund petha and one test work in progress. Emigrants returning. Wages paid 3 to 5 pice per day. Takavi being advanced liberally. Steps being taken for granting suspensions of land revenue.

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

Twenty cents of rain during week at Ramdurg. Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock sufficient, but not in good condition. Fodder-supply not sufficient generally. Supply of drinking water deficient. Water in irrigation tanks and wells running short. Prices of food-grains and fodder generally high. No wandering or emaciation. People on relief generally in good condition and relief measures adequate. Public health generally good except for cholera in Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Sangli, Miraj and Kurundvad (Senior). Price of jowari 7 seers at Kolhapur, 10 1-2 at Mudhol, 10 at Miraj (Junior) and 11 at Ramdurg.

KATHIAWAR.

Irrigation of crops continues. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Supply of fodder insufficient in Jamnagar, Chuda, Rajpur, Porbandar, Gohilvad and Sardargadh. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition except in Limdi. Water-supply insufficient in Bholka, Thana, Muli, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Bilkha, Sardargadh, Dedan, Manavader and Dhrol. Water in irrigation tanks and wells insufficient. Price of wheat at Rajkot 10 seers, of bajri 11 seers, of jowari 12 seers and of gram 11 seers per rupee. Quantity of grain obtainable per rupee 25 per cent. less than normal. Scarcity prevailing in Jamnagar and test works in progress. Distress prevailing in Khambalia, Kalianpur, Lalpur, Bhanvad and Panchkoshi and relief works in progress. Condition of cultivators and agriculturists causing anxiety. Cultivators getting to end of their resources and coming to works. Gratuitous relief being given by the Mahajans. People on works generally in good condition. Daily wages for ordinary labour 1 to 2 annas. No aimless wandering or emaciation noticed. Emigrants returning. Condition of weavers and artisans fair. Public health generally good. Takavi being granted freely and suspension of land revenue declared.

CUTCH.

Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee 50 per cent. less than normal.

MAHI KANTHA.

Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee 50 per cent. less than normal.

BOMBAY CRICKET FIXTURES.

At a meeting of the representatives of the native Cricket Clubs held on the 23rd May, the following fixtures, for the cricket season this year, were arranged.

June 9—Baronet C C vs Fort & Pro High School C C
June 16—Liberal (Esplanade) C C vs Islam Gymkhana
June 18—Parsee Gymkhana vs New High School C C
Baronet C C vs P W Dept C C
June 17—Parsee Gymkhana vs International C C; Baronet C C vs Sassanian C C; Elphinstone C C vs New High School C C; Mahomedan C C vs Aryan C C
June 23—Parsee Gymkhana vs Elphinstone College Gymkhana; Baronet C C vs Greaves Cotton & Co C C; Mahomedan C C vs Govt Dockyard C C
June 24—Parsee Gymkhana vs Liberal (M L) C C; Elphinstone C C vs Independent C C; Baronet C C vs Liberal (Esplanade) C C; John Bright C C vs New High School C C
June 26—Parsee Gymkhana vs B B & C I Railway C C; Sassanian C C vs Elphinstone C C
June 30—Parsee Gymkhana vs Bombay Bohras C C; Baronet C C vs G I P Ry C C; Mahomedan C C vs Graham & Coy C C
July 1—Parsee Gymkhana vs Imperial C C; Elphinstone C C vs Alliance C C; Baronet C C vs Esplanade C C; Lord Northbrooke C C vs Independent C C; John Bright C C vs Cyrus C C; Mahomedan C C vs New Shivaji C C; Persian C C vs New High School C C
July 7—Parsee Gymkhana vs Elphinstone H School C C; Baronet C C vs Graham & Co C C; Elphinstone C C vs Bombay Bohras C C; Mahomedan C C vs Hindu Gymkhana
July 8—Parsee Gymkhana vs Alliance C C; Imperial C C vs Elphinstone C C; Young Zoroastrian C C vs John Bright C C; Baronet C C vs Liberal (M L) C C; Sassanian C C vs Bombay Bohras C C
July 12—Mahomedan C C vs Poona Gymkhana (Poona)
July 14—Parsee Gymkhana vs Grant Medical College Gymkhana; Alliance C C vs B B & C I Railway C C; Elphinstone C C vs St Xavier's College Gymkhana
July 15—Parsee Gymkhana vs Baronet C C; Imperial C C vs Independent C C; Liberal (M L) C C vs John Bright C C Elphinstone C C vs Liberal (Esplanade) C C
July 21—Parsee Gymkhana vs Fort & Pro High School C C; Baronet C C vs Y M C A C C; Elphinstone C C vs B B & C I Ry C C; Mahomedan C C vs Bombay Gymkhana
July 22—Parsee Gymkhana vs Young Zoroastrian C C; Imperial C C vs Lord Northbrooke C C; John Bright C C vs Bombay Bohras C C; Baronet C C vs Alliance C C; Elphinstone C C vs International C C; Sassanian C C vs Tutorial High School C C
July 28—Parsee Gymkhana vs Wilson College Gymkhana Elphinstone C C vs Elphintone College Gymkhana
July 29—Parsee Gymkhana vs Liberal (Esplanade) C C; Elphinstone C C vs Islam Gymkhana; Imperial C C vs Sir J J P Illat C C; Baronet C C vs John Bright C C; Young Zoroastrian C C vs Liberal (M L) C C; Esplanade C C vs Sassanian C C; Independent C C vs Thana Lumsdun C C
August 4—Parsee Gymkhana vs Bombay Gymkhana; Baronet C C vs Bank of Bombay C C; Independent C C vs Y M C A C C
August 5—Parsee Gymkhana vs Islam Gymkhana; Young Zoroastrian C C vs Baronet C C; John Bright C C vs Elphinstone C C; Alliance C C vs Mr Marker's XI
August 9—10 Elphinstone C C vs Poona Gymkhana (Poona)
August 11—Parsee Gymkhana vs Mahomedan C C Liberal (Esplanade) C C vs Tutorial High School C C; Elphinstone C C vs B B & C I Ry C C; Baronet C C vs Y M C A C C
August 12—Parsee Gymkhana vs Wilson College Gymkhana (Public) John Bright C C vs Imperial C C Young Zoroastrian C C vs St Xavier's College Gymkhana, Independent C C vs Government Dockyard C C
August 12—Parsee Gymkhana vs Sassanian C C; Liberal (M L) C C vs Elphinstone C C; Esplanade C C vs Alliance C C; John Bright C C vs Lord Northbrooke C C; Baronet C C vs Independent C C
August 18 & 17—Parsee Gymkhana vs Poona Gymkhana (Bombay)
August 19—Elphinstone C C vs Y M C A C C; Baronet C C vs Govt Dockyard C C
August 19—Elphinstone C C vs Baronet C C; Young Zoroastrian C C vs Alliance C C; Imperial C C vs Thana Lumsden C C; Liberal (M L) C C vs John Bright C C (Return); Mahomedan C C vs Jolly (Hindoo) C C
August 22 & 23—Baronet C C vs Poona Gymkana (Poona)
August 23—Parsee Gymkhana vs Elphinstone C C; Independent C C vs Bank of Bombay
August 25—Parsee Gymkhana vs St Xavier's College Gymkhana; Elphinstone C C vs Grant Medical College Gymkhana; Mahomedan C C vs Govt Dockyard C C (Return)
August 26—Parsee Gymkhana vs John Bright C C Liberal (M L) C C vs Alliance C C; Baronet C C vs Imperial C C; Elphinstone C C vs Victoria Bath Swimmers XI; Parsian C vs Liver (Esplanade) C C
September 1—Parsee Gymkhana vs B B & C I Ry C C; (Return); Baronet C C vs Grant Medical College Gymkhana; Elphinstone C C vs Bombay Gymkhana
September 2—Parsee Gymkhana vs Baronet C C (Return); Imperial C C vs Alliance C C; Elphinstone C C vs Young Zoroastrian C C; John Bright C C vs Islam Gymkhana
September 8—Parsee Gymkhana vs Bombay Gymkhana; (Return); Elphinstone C C vs Y M C A C C; Alliance C C vs Customs C C; Baronet C C vs G I P Railway C C (Return); Mahomedan C C vs Graham & Co C C
September 9—Parsee Gymkhana vs Islam Gymkhana (Return); Baronet C C vs Liberal (M L) C C (Return); John Bright C C vs Alliance C C; Imperial C C vs International C C; Elphinstone C C vs Lord Northbrooke C C
September 13 & 15—Parsees vs President (at Poona)
September 13—Baronet C C vs Govt Dockyard C C, Liberal (Esplanade) C C vs Sir J J P B Inst C C
September 16—Young Zoroastrian C C vs Persian C; Imperial C C vs Esplanade C C; Baronet C C vs Lord Northbrooke C C
September 19—Baronet C C vs P W Dept C C (Return)
September 22—Baronet C C vs B B & C I Railway C C; Elphinstone C C vs Govt Dockyard C C; Mahomedan C C Rajkumar College Gymkhana (Rajkot)
September 23—Parsee Gymkhana vs Independent C C; Imperial C C vs Sassanian C C; Liberal (M L) C C vs Lord Norohbrooke C C; Baronet C C vs Alliance C C (Return); John Bright C C vs Liberal (Esplanade) C C; Elphinstone C C vs Islam Gymkhana (Return).
September 27—Baronet C C vs Greaves Cotton & Co C C
Baronet C C vs Bombay Gymkhana
September 29—Parsee Gymkhana vs Esplanade C C; Baronet C C vs G I P Ry (Stores) C C; Elphinstone C C vs Custom C C; Liberal (Esplanade) C C vs Grant Rd; Prep H School C C;
September 30—Parsee Gymkhana vs Lord Northbrooke C C; Baronet C C; vs Elphinstone C C; Young Zroastrian C C; vs Esplanade C C John Bright C C vs Sassanian C C; Mahomedan C C vs Saraswati C C;

THE GREAT SUCCESS that has rewarded the philanthropic efforts to provide the public with good music in our parks, is shown by the large appreciative crowds who linger with evident delight, near the various bandstands. The creation of the healthy taste for harmony will, in time, yield good fruit in giving the people a liking for a higher state of civilisation and a yearning for that which is good, noble, and true. Holloway's remedies work a similar miracle with the organisation of the body. The Pills, by their purifying influence, cleanse the blood and the Ointment gives strength and energy to the system. Disease is driven out of its stronghold, and health once again resumes its sway.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

THESE times should be good for lawyers. They at least are not among the unemployed. Man cannot go to law without them, and that he persists in the amusement—that it grows upon him—is proved by the Civil Judicial Statistics for the year 1904 which have just been issued.

1904 seems a long time ago. Statisticians work slowly, and the law is proverbial for its delays. It is possible that we have grown wiser by this time, but more probable that we remain quite as insensible of the folly of going to law without adequate reason.

No fewer than 1,518,327 actions were begun during 1904 in the various courts. Some of them may be finished ere now, and by a strong effort of the imagination one may conceive that a small proportion of the litigants are satisfied with their appeal to the courts. We can hardly doubt, however, that the great majority "wish they hadn't." Putting the losers aside, will anybody with experience believe that all the winners are content, that they never cast a longing eye on the time and money wasted, that they do not conclude their loss was more than their profit? Our own experience of litigants, successful, and unsuccessful is that when their cases have been finished, the cost paid, and every demand met, they incline to depression rather than joy.

Occasionally a man must go to law. Sometimes profit, sometimes principle, makes an absolute demand. Such cases of necessity would never furnish over a million and a half actions in one year. The figures work out in the proportion of one action to every twenty-two of the population., and as there are at least two persons involved in each action this means that of every eleven people one is a litigant. But, it may be said, half the litigants are obviously dragged into court by the other half and cannot help themselves. At a certain stage they certainly cannot avoid going into court. What they can avoid is getting to the certain stage. They may, for instance, pay their debts when they have the money instead of waiting to be compelled in the country court.

A good deal of litigation arises from the objection entertained by some people to paying away money. They prefer to be summoned even for their rates. The reason is not always because they have no means of meeting just claims. They may possess a swollen bank balance, but they cannot bring themselves to decrease it save under compulsion. Misers they can scarcely be called. On their pleasures they will spend freely. But they seem to find a keen excitement in worrying the rate-collector and the tradesman. There is exhilaration to them in going to law—in being taken to law. Of course, it costs money, but, like the incapable actor on the eve of his execution, they feel that at last they are going to play a leading part.

We must rid ourselves of the notion that all these million and a half actions, big and little, are due to pecuniary necessity or the sentiment of personal honour. At a rough calculation one-third of them might be avoided if the parties would consent to be swayed by reason rather than passion. The observer cannot sit in a county court and avoid the conclusion that one-half the defendants need not have been there, nor can he read the newspaper reports of the higher courts without being struck with the fact that many of the actions might have been settled out of court.

The increase of county court cases and the enormous growth in liabilities of bankrupts are two of the most significant features of the report. They arise in part from the stress of competition, from bad trade and the commercial system largely responsible for its badness, from extravagance of living, from the larger development of social snobbers which prevents the tradesman and the man of commerce from living according to his means and his station in life. But—at any rate, so far as the county court is concerned—they betoken also an increased zest in the hobby of going to law.

A decided decrease in divorce petitions is more than balanced by a rapid increase in separation orders made by magistrates. Divorce is too expensive for most of us; a judicial separation is comparatively cheap. Our matrimonial disputes may be settled in the police court for an insignificant sum. Hence the grounds given to learned judges for denouncing the present state of the matrimonial laws.

The cheapening of law in this as in other directions has its beneficial side. But it does lead to more recourse to the courts, less patient settlement in privacy. So the lawyers flourish. At least, they work hard—and we have no doubt they get their payment.

FASHIONABLE ECONOMIES IN DRESS.

ETAMINE AS AN IMPORTANT ASSET.

ETAMINE promises to represent one of our most valuable assets during the summer months, and as a material it is essentially smart and perfectly up-to-date. This fabric is, moreover, of such feather-weight consistency nowadays, that it may almost be said to vie with cotton voile and cutrival alpaca for extreme coolness, and as regards morning costumes for shopping and walking it represents ideal warm-weather wear.

Muslins and lawns may be indispensible for Ranelagh or Hurlingham, but are quite out of the question for ordinary occasions in the case of the woman of slender means, unless her allowance permits of that coveted ally, a useful maid, to whom may be entrusted the laundering of the summer wardrobe.

The short bolero is undoubtedly one of the most acceptable economies in dress which this season has introduced, and with a well-cut skirt with high waistbelt, a tiny bolero, and a muslin blouse daintily trimmed with lace, a wonderfully chic and smart appearance can be maintained at very little cost. One point about these etamine costumes should not, however, be forgotten—that a silk lining is a sine qua non. A Frenchwoman of moderate means, who spends probably less on her clothes than her English sister, would never perpetrate the foolishness of omitting this important matter, and the fashion for detachable linings, by which one silk foundation may be made to do duty for several toilettes, demonstrates the futility of trying to save in this direction.

In Paris many of these costumes are made up over linings of a different colour to that of the material, pale biscuit-coloured or smoke-grey etamine being, for example, worn over a foundation of old-rose taffetas, silver grey over pale blue, and marron over orange-coloured silk. As regards trimming, an attractive novelty consists of adorning the hem of the skirt with a band of taffetas of the same shade as that of the lining; but as this has been found so tie the wearer somewhat as regards colour, many women pin their faith to straight bias bands of the material, wide hems stitched plis religieux, or stitched strappings of silk.

Although the extreme shortness of the bolero—which Dame Fashion assures us is to be curtailed still further in the near future necessitates an immaculate blouse, this does not, however, make for extravagance. The superlative merits of half-length blouses, which were introduced early in the season forwear with the corselet skirt were at once acknowledged, and during the summer they will form a distinct feature of our wardrobes. Some of the latest models and simply and inexpensively fashioned of superposed frills of point d'esprit net, and terminate in a drawstring just below the bust, where the join is hidden under a highbelt, the short puffed for epaulette sleeves, likewise of unodified dimensions, terminating considerably above the elbow.

It is one thing to be provided with a more or less efficient wardrobe for a London season, but nowadays a woman who lays claim to the most modest circle of friends is obliged to set apart a corner of her clothes press, and, moreover, more than the surplus of her allowance, to a week end equipment. To try to combine the two has been frequently attempted, and has as frequently failed; but many women, by adopting the simple means of providing two skirts to one bolero coat, have made at least a step towards a solution of the difficulty. This economy is especially successful with regard to linen costumes and the possession of a neat short skirt, simply strapped and innocent of lace trimming or embroidered buttons for country wear, in addition to a longer and more elaborate jupe for London, represents a wise expedient not to be ignored.

The fashion of wearing tiny coats of taffetas with linen skirts affords another variation to a toilette of this description, the silk toning with that of the linen or carried out in a shade lighter, either of these innovations being equally popular in Paris just now.

MR. E. H. Harriman, the railway magnate returning from San Francisco, made the run from Oakland to New York in 71hr. 27min.—a world's record for the distance.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Nuneaton, which has shown much industrial development lately, is next autumn to become a corporate borough. As George Eliot knew it in the fifties it "was nothing but dreary prose, a dingy town, the capital of a flat, ugly district." The town however, came into existence before the Norman Conquest, and the Newdigates were already cultivating their own fireside thereabouts, undisturbed by invasion in the South of England; and for centuries one of the family represented that northern part of Warwickshire in Parliament. Most striking, therefore, was Mr. F. A. Newdegate's heavy defeat by the present Liberal member. But Nuneaton talks of asking the owner of the Arbury Estate to become its first mayor; and so we hope Mr. Newdegate will not be without some consolation for the political disaster which befell him four months ago.

A gentleman went to Maidstone the other day on business and found the streets unusually crowded with foot-passengers. Going into a hotel to have lunch, he found the coffee-room also crowded and had to wait a considerable time before he was served. While he was waiting, the proprietor came up anxious to propitiate his guests. You see, sir, he explained, the Maidstone fair is on, and it only happens once in six months, so we have an unusual press of customers. Oh, yes said the traveller, and, of course, now I come to think of it, you have got the election petition on too. Yet, sir, and that only comes round once in six years.

The Stamen's and Soldiers' False Characters Bill, which was under discussion in the House of Commons the other afternoon, reminded members of the last Parliament of one of the most amusing slips of the tongue on record. The late Government had introduced as a Government measure a Bill with a similar title. Towards the close of the Session in August last Sir A. Acland-Hood moved for the discharge of several Bills which, through pressure of other business, had to be dropped, and amongst them was this Bill, which the Clerk of the Table, reading from the Orders of the Day, called, amid a roar of loud and prolonged laughter from the Radical and Irish benches, Statesmen's False Characters Bill.

A contemporary published the other day a hopeful view of the coming fruit-crop from one of the leading fruit experts. Another correspondent, who has a considerable stake in the industry sends us quite another view. He writes: As far as the fruit-growing Hereford and Worcester are concerned, will there be one? Is it not rather a case of plums are gone, pears are gone, currants and gooseberries are going? Growers who will pick half a crop will be lucky indeed; most will have to be content with a quarter crop, and many with less. If there are any counties in England that contain fruit-trees that will resist weather such as we have experienced this spring when we have had deep snow and 13deg of frost during the blossoming season, well they are fruit-growing counties indeed! Almost as disastrous as the sudden low temperatures are the continuous Arctic winds, which check the flow of sap and cause the fruit to fall at a later date just when the inexperienced or casual observer thinks the crop is safely landed. Apples, excepting the very early varieties, are, so far apparently all right; and as the blossom is most profuse and apparently healthy there is a good prospect of a crop if we have reasonable weather. We are told that enormous quantities of strawberries will be gathered—well there may be. All that can be said as yet, is that so far they are uninjured; but strawberries have still to pass through their most critical period, and to count on a heavy crop now is, indeed, counting chickens before they are hatched. Those whose sole concerne in the matter is the consumption of fruit can only hope that some at least of these gloomy prognostications may not be fulfilled.

While scratching his nose with the end of a loaded revolver, says the "Daily Mail," a man in

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

THE career at the Imperial of the "You-hit-my sword-and-I'll-hit-yours" order of drama is not stopped by the departure of Brigadier Gerard for the Lyric. Mr. Martin Harvey is quite as brave and spirited a fighter of stage duels as Mr. Lewis Waller, and he opens his season at the Imperial on Saturday night with a play which affords him opportunity in abundance for winning the sympathy and admiration of his audience at the sword's point. The story of Boy O'Carroll is of the period when Cavalier and Roundhead were at farms against each other, and no one needs reminding that when a dramatist deals with this mighty squabble he does not permit his hero to lead an arm-chair life. Mr. D. M. Dix and Mr. E. G. Southerland, the authors of Boy O'Carroll, have provided Mr. Martin Harvey with plenty to do in the heroic line—as much, indeed, as we saw him performing in The Breed of the Treshams. But, as will be seen on Saturday, the part of the Boy is not all dash and fight and high words. We are promised a strong relief of comedy, and for this relief, much thanks.

Taking the story without its trimmings, Boy O'Carroll runs as follows. The pretty niece of a Puritan Major has sent a letter to a cousin in the Royalist camp. Unfortunately for the reputation of the young lady, her communication, like so many other stage communications, is as compromising in its wording as it is innocent in its intended meaning, and it is in its compromising character that it is handed round the camp by its unscrupulous receiver, Boy O'Carroll, a dare-devil young Irish officer in the King's army, hearing that the girl's letter is being thus shown in evidence of her favour, obtains possession of it, and challenges her braggart cousin to a duel; but the meeting is prevented by the Boy being sent off with despatches, as are other challenges of the same kind which he issues broadcast, like a true hero of a romantic drama. Anon, young O'Carroll is captured by the Puritan Major, who discovers among his papers the letter from his niece, and not only puts the very worst construction upon it, but takes O'Carroll to be her betrayer, and insists upon his immediate marriage with her. It goes without saying that the Major's niece is able to prove the innocence of her meaning, and that it is not under a cloud that the romantic wedding is solemnised.

Again we are to find Miss N. de Silva (Mrs. Martin Harvey) in the part of a boy. It will be remembered that in The Breed of the Treshams she made a great success as the faithful body servant of young Tresham, The Rat. In Boy O'Carroll Miss de Silva acts in a similar capacity to the young Irish officer, though her duties in this instance include the responsibilities of a strong Irish brogue. One would think that such an undertaking, on the part of a lady of Spanish birth, was unreasonable and hazardous to the last degree, but I am assured by a gentleman well qualified to judge (he hails from Limerick) that the Miss de Silva's is of the most realistic description. Another lady in Mr. Martin Harvey's cast who will be found to have cultivated the accent of Erin to a brave height is that sweet actress and sweet lady, Miss Kate Roke, to whom London playgoers are sure to extend a very hearty and sincere welcome.

Poor Olga Brandon! What great talent and what promise of great talent still, went to the wind where nerves broke up, and, in her despair she adopted the wrong means to amend them! The reports of her death have it that she had come up to London from a convalescent home with the intention to stay with friends for a few days, and that she died quite suddenly. Let us hope that her end was as peaceful and as painless as it was sudden. For ten years, she had been piteously ill, and the knowledge that her the memory had become too erratic for stage work was a constant torment to her heart. Not so many years ago but that the leading players of her successful day are leading players still, Miss Brandon was in request at nearly every London theatre of real dramatic importance. She was the theroine to the heroes of all the most prominent actors of the present time, and it was to her fine acting in the part of Vashti Dethic, the supposed faith-healer in "Judha," that the success of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's gloomy but intensely interesting play was largely due.

She had the most wonderful eyes of any woman's on the stage. They shone like jet in the sun, and their suggestion of limitless depth was almost uncanny. This, doubtless, was one of the principal reasons of her historic success as the spiritualistic heroine of Mr. Jones's old Shaftesbury play. A lady who knew her well in the days when she was a London favourite once said a thing of Miss Brandon's eyes which will give those who may not have seen her a notion of their size. Speaking of meeting the actress in the street her friend remarked, I am conscious of the approach of a huge pair of eyes long before she gets close enough for me to recognise whose they are. Miss Brandon was an Australian, and was educated in a convent at Geelong, a quiet and picturesque little village in Victoria, mentioned in these columns only last week as the birthplace of Mr. Oscar Asche, who, at the Adelphi, is treading the boards as leading man that Olga Brandon trod as leading lady.

There is no harm in telling this little story, since the name of the musical-comedy lady whom it concerns is kept safely out of sight. A beautiful musical-comedy young lady from America, who would scarcely be considered remarkable for the softness of her voice, and who has a habit of talking and moving in a somewhat mechanical fashion, walked down to the footlights of a certain theatre on a certain night and spoke the words that led up to the song she was to sing. It was so obviously an announcement of the song, and having a cold, the metallic tones of her voice were so thickly enwrapped in a fog, that it sounded precisely like the introductory observations of a large phonograph. The resemblance so impressed a man in the gallery that he could not resist the temptation of putting a finish to her announcement with the familiar words (spoken just as she herself had been speaking), Edison—Bell Record!

The phonograph story calls to mind the terrible trouble a gramophone company had not long ago with the American comedian Mr. R. G. Knowles, who had been engaged to sing one of his quaint songs into their receiver. Mr. Knowles, as most people are aware, never remains still while he is singing. He walks up and down before the footlights like a caged lion near feeding time, and even when he pauses in his stroll for a few moments he cannot help marking the peculiar rhythm of his equally peculiar songs by bobbing his body about, as if he were a marionette dangling from elastic strings. Considering, then, how necessary it is, when one is singing into the gramophone recording apparatus, to keep the mouth close to the receiver, it may well be imagined how wholly fatal were Mr. Knowles movements to the business of getting his song into the machine. His stage habits were much too strong in him to make a reposeful state possible and after several attempts to keep still, all of them dreadful failures, he declared in his strong American way that if he couldn't be chased around with the darned machine it would be no use his staying any longer! And that was how a gramophone company didn't obtain an R. G. Knowles record.

The return of Mrs Patrick Campbell to the London stage is good news indeed to all who appreciate the intellectual department of the drama. Mrs. Pat, as she is called by strangers and personal friends alike, has lately been presenting to provincial audiences Mr. Harry Melvill's adaptation entitled "The Whirlwind," of Henry Bernstein's play "La Rafale," and so warmly has the work been welcomed by the critical playgoers of the provinces that the actress is encouraged to believe in it for the opening of her season at the Criterion. The Whirlwind will be preceded by the first act of Mr. W. L. Courtney's play, Undine. It is no uncommon thing for single acts of plays to be given at benefit matinees, but Mr. Patrick Campbell is surely making the first experiment of the kind in giving one act of Undine at ordinary public performances! Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Frank Worthing, and Miss Mabel Beardsley, sister of the late Aubrey Beardsley, are among Mrs. Campbell's supporters in the play of the evening, and Mr Julian Royce will play the lover to her eccentric heroine in Mr. Courtney's piece—or, rather, piece of a piece.

A somewhat awkardly-constructed paragraph in a contemporary is responsible for the rumour that the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, who wrote the too-true-to-be-successful drama, Warp and Woof, is to become an actress. Mrs. Lyttelton has an intention whatever of appearing on the stage in person, and the talk of her coming debut constitutes an error which must be borne by the shoulders of the writer who announcing that the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton had written a new play for Mrs. Patrick Campbell concluded with the information that she herself would appear in it. This referred to Mrs. Campbell, who will take the part of an Italian girl, albeit the play deals with the history of a Scotch family and is entitled The Macleans of Bairness. Mrs. Lyttelton's former play Warp and Woof may not have been acceptable as an entertainment; no play can be that shows up a trade scandal or deals with an unsatisfactory relationship between capital and labour.

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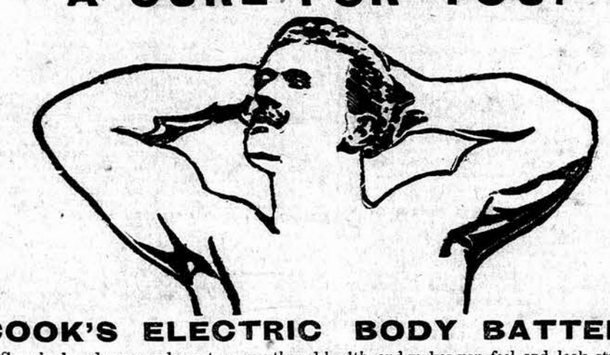

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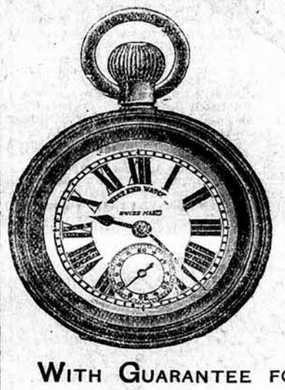

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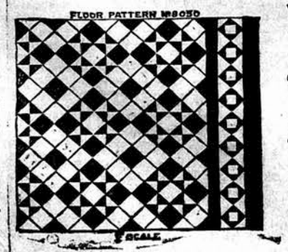

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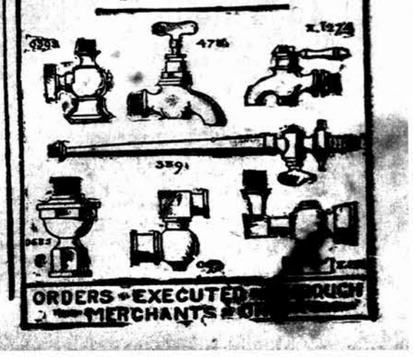

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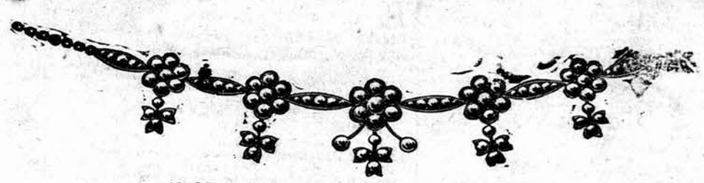

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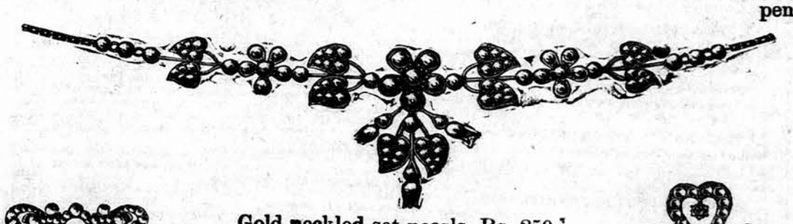

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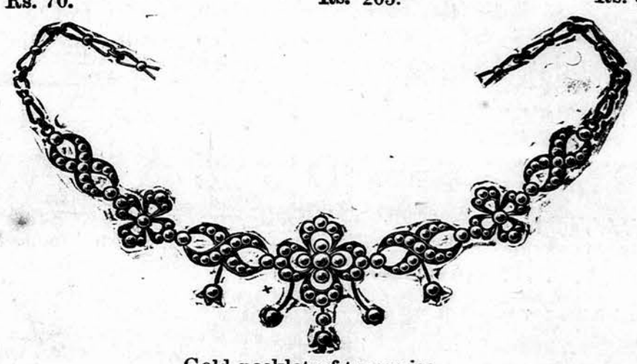

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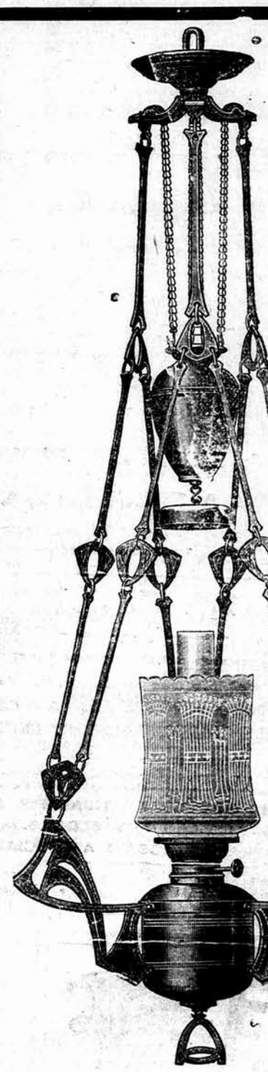

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